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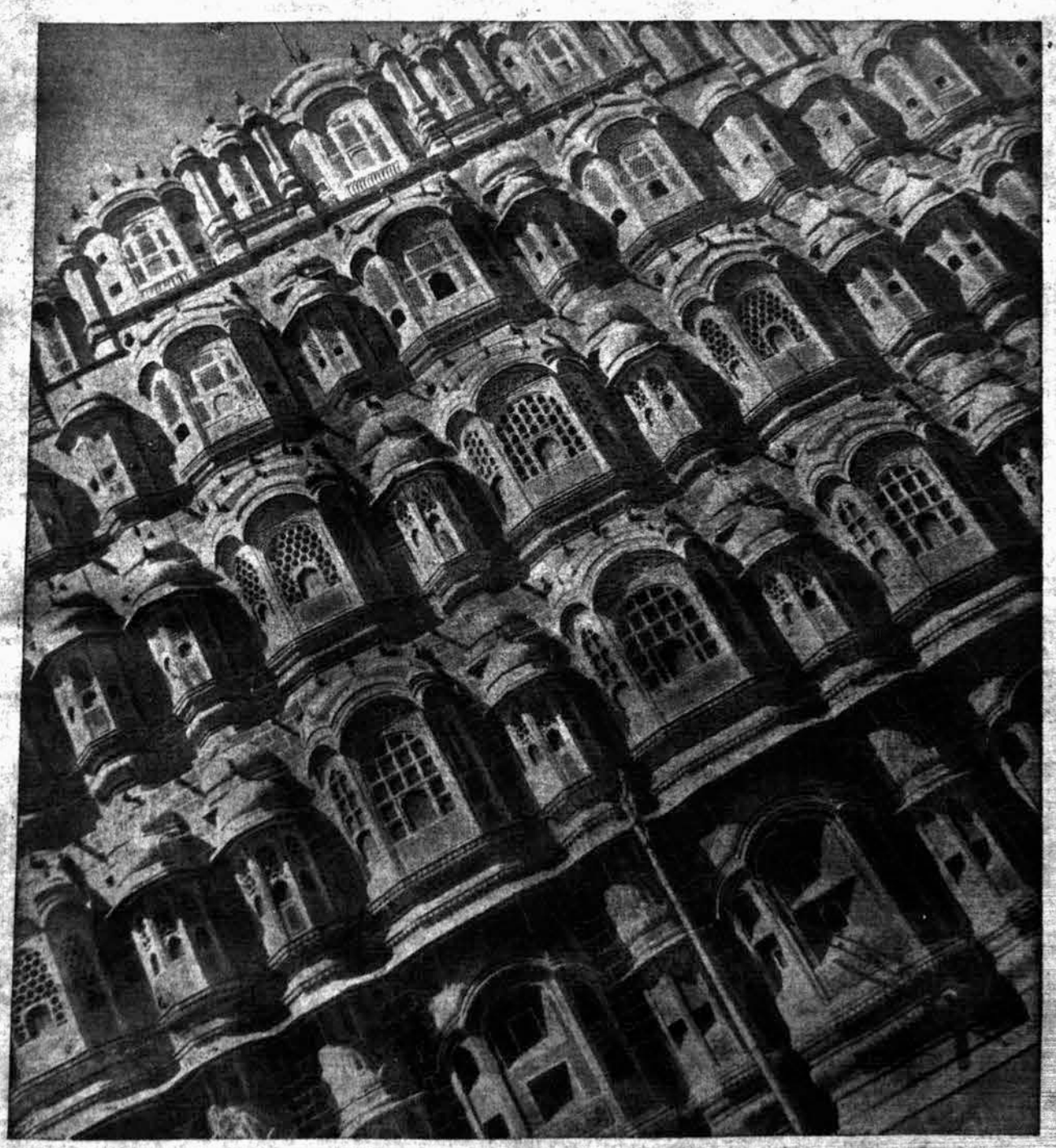
PRIDE OF JAIPUR



One of the prominent features of Jaipur is the Hawa Mahal, situated in the centre of the historic city of Rajasthan. It is built entirely of red stone. It represents the type of old architecture specially employed in the residential palaces of India. The outstanding "Zarukas" are the favourite corners for the ladies who enjoy obsering the activities of the city through these castellated "portholes."

—Photo by Dinesh J. Mody.

PEEP INTO 'RED CHINA'

SEE PAGE 4

Elocution In Lighter Vein

BY N. S. GADAGKAR

A HOST of enlightened readers would raise a very serious objection the moment they behold so common place a title for an article. According to them there are innumerable books that furnish a fund of information on elocution as an art. As such naturally they cannot but blink at the present article. But there is a sort of satisfaction in dealing with all aspects of elocution once again. Moreover one is entitled to express views relevently howsoever old or familiar a subject of this nature be

With such a prelude one is in a position to discuss the salient features of a decent public speech.

An average man, of course, shall have to pay heed even to the elementary things if at all he is to impress others as an elocutionist. The range of a public speech, we must note, is quite vast. There are as well different facets

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At the outset, much emphasis is laid even on the mode of standing on a public platform. There should be as a matter of fact no scope for anyone to conclude that the elocutionist lacks zeal. If he betrays it, the listeners would be highly disappointed and expect on the other hand that he should not have risen at all from his seat to speak. An orator would rather pose that he is a great politician and a celebrated thinker able to tackle any problem on the face of the globe. He may imitate in the course of his speech any masterly and masterful mind as Socrates, Swami Vivekanand, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru or C. Rajagopalachari. There is no harm in even aspiring to be a miniture silver—tongued orator like Shrinivas Shastri, Sarojini Devi Naidu, Burke, Demosthenes or Mark Antony.

Some impatient reader may ask how is it possible for every Tom, Dick and Harry to achieve these standards? The only plausible answer to the query is that these names are mere specimens for a beginner in the art of oratory. The long and short of the foregoing discussion is that an ideal speech should be such as to hold the people spell-bound at least for sometime. Nobody should feel any sort of temptation to walk away stealthily from the hall or at least have a nap of sleep—I mean those who sit on the back benches. To achieve such an extraordinary ability a speaker shall have to bear in mind a famous maxim "Be brief, be bright and be gone." But some so-called eminent speakers set aside all the cannons of an ideal speech and exhibit unnecessary modesty and thereby waste the precious minutes of the refined sections of the society

It must be borne in mind that the curiosity of the masses shall by no means be aroused by digression of this type. How many people pay heed to their line of thinking while making a platform speech? They are more intent on expressing their views, that is all. The speakers are at the most aware that they are twirling hundreds of people round their fingers. Adequate acting, excellence of style, consistent thinking and correct intonation constitute so to say, an elegant speech. With all these requisites many a speaker affords to be highly slip-shod. I am remined in this connection of a speaker of my boyhood days. That gentleman never thought out beforehand. But he knew for certain that the last word of the previous sentence would somehow lead him to the next sentence.

A specimen speech of his may be cited in this context:—"My dear young friends, I do not know what to tell you today. But I am deeply indebted to the head of your institution who honoured me by requesting me to give you a few words of advice this morning. I am highly impressed by the beauties of Nature in the early morning following the peaceful night. An indescribable power has created this Universe just for the pleasure of brothers and sis-

(Continued on Page 23)

WEEK-END FUN

"Oh, Mrs. Brown," said Mrs. Jones, "your husband has been entertaining us with an account of how tidy you are, how you have a place for everything. He was so amusing."

"Was he really?" replied Mrs. Brown. "When he comes home I'll certainly put him in his place."

★ ★

Jane: "At last the Government has put a ceiling on beef".

Irma: "It's about time. I've seen those poor cows standing outside in all kinds of terrible weather."

★ ★

Peter: "Are you trying to make a monkey of me?"

Paul: "Why should I take the credit?"

★ ★

An officer had a man up for not saluting and gave him a good ticking off. Two days later to his amazement, the same man passed him and again did not salute.

"Didn't I speak to you about saluting?" he asked curtly.

"Yes," replied the culprit, "but I didn't salute you today because I thought you were still angry with me."

★ ★

Before 1914 Picasso showed one of his paintings to Rodin. "Do you like it?" he asked, "I haven't signed it yet. I wanted your opinion first...."

Rodin took the painting, looked at it, turning it upside down and sideways. Finally he said to Picasso: Do by all means sign it—in that way one will at least know how to hang it!"

★ ★

Geordie: "I know why nigger boys are so happy."

Mother: "Why"?

Geordie: "Because their mothers can't tell when their hands are dirty."

★ ★

"Where are the children?"

"They're playing trains.

"I don't hear any noise?"

"They're on strike".

★ ★

"Jonne, Antie will never kiss you with such a dirty face."

"That's what I thought, Mum."

★ ★

Elizabeth, aged four, was having her first experience of rush hour on the London Tube. After she had been almost suffocated as her family stood crushed together in the carriage, they managed to pass her over the crowd and on to the knee of an amiable-looking man who had a seat. In one of those sudden silences he could be heard asking her: "Do you like tubes or buses best?"

Elizabeth's reply rang out clear and loud and from the heart: "I like taxis." All her hearers agreed.

★ ★

A Young trainee applied for the post of signalman.

The stationmaster questioned him.

"Tell me," he asked, 'what would you do if two express trains were travelling on the same line at full speed towards one another?"

"I would immediately set the points to divert one of the trains on to another line."

"Right, but supposing the points were frozen, and would not work?"

"Then I would rush out with a red flag."

And supposing it were night?'

"Then I would signal with my red latern."

"And supposing there was no oil in your lantern?"

"Then I would get hold of anything I could, throw it on the line and set a light to it."

"Supposing you had no matches?"

"In that case, I would rush off and telephone my sister."

"Your sister? Whatever for?"

"Well, sir, she's always wanted to see a jolly good railway crash."

The behaviour and habits of Agatha's little Pekinese, Toby, grew worse every day. Her husband at last decided it must go. "Darling," he said, "if you will agree to give up your Pekinese I will give you the money for that fur coat you want."

Agatha agreed, but added, "This is only to please you."

The next day she announced: "Well, darling, I hope you'll be pleased—I've given up Toby".

"Here is your cheque, dear, and now tell me what you did with the little beast."

Slipping the cheque into her handbag, Agatha said, "I changed him for two cocker-spaniels."

★ ★

The journalism graduate got his first job as a cub reporter on a country magazine. The editor was very explict in his instructions. He emphasized that names must be obtained in writing all items. Later the cub handed in the following item: "Last night, during the big storm lightning killed three cows on a farm west of the town. Their names were Bessie, Bossie and Florence."

An American staying in a London hotel was introduced to a Scotsman who asked him: "And what country do you belong tae?"

"The greatest country in the world," replied the American.

"Mon! So dae I," replied Sandy "but where's yer brogue?".

★ ★

A man trying to buy a horse from a Vermont farmer was startled when he named $1,000 as his price. Nonetheless the prospective buyer countered with a reasonable $100 offer. "That's a helluva discount," mused the farmer, "but I'll take it."

As the buyer counted out the money he couldn't resist asking why the farmer had accepted $100 after first naming ten times that sum. "Well," he drawled, "I thought mebbe you'd like to own a thousand-dollar hoss."

★ ★

A little girl whose parents are not great readers visited friends the other day. She gazed earnestly at the well-filled bookshelves, then exclaimed: "We get books from the library, too, but we take ours back!"

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

Alligators
A RELAXED GATOR HAS TO BREATHE BUT ONCE EVERY EIGHT HOURS! THEY'LL EAT THEIR OWN EGGS AND YOUNG AND EVEN BITE THEIR OWN LASHING TAILS, WHEN INVOLVED IN A FIGHT! THEY HAVE A BRAIN THE SIZE OF A DIME, BUT A JAW PRESSURE RANGING TO 1,000 POUNDS- THEY HAVE NO SENSE OF SMELL, BUT SENSE GROUND VIBRATIONS THROUGH THEIR LOWER JAWS!
—THANX TO JOHN VOLLBRECHT— ST AUGUSTINE, FLA. ALLIGATOR FARM
Sea Urchins
THOUGH SELDOM SEEN, ARE OFTEN HEARD BY UNDERWATER SWIMMERS, BECAUSE OF CLICKING SOUND GIVEN OFF BY THEIR LONG SPIKES WHEN RUBBING TOGETHER!
RAINBOW TROUT BECOMES "STEELHEAD" AFTER LEAVING THE NORTHWEST LAKES AND STREAMS AND REACHING THE OCEAN!
SEVEN KINDS OF FRUIT ON ONE TREE! LEMON, LIME, KUMQUAT, VALENCIA ORANGE, PINEAPPLE ORANGE, CALAMONDIN AND TANGELO— IN YARD OF C.A. CALLAHAN, 800 N.W. 54TH AVE., MIAMI, FLA.

IN MONTANA

IN Montana everybody has a quarter of a square mile (ten times as much as the average American can claim for himself) in which to stamp about and shout, or just to lie and look up at the vibrant blue-green sky. It always reaches just beyond the horizon, and the horizon seems always to be still within Montana.

Between the sky and the horizon's edge is rainbow's end. It is there the sun rests in intermission while the spirit dancers of the aurora thread their way, silent and a-tiptoe, through the grave measures of their minuet; there too are the Sand Hills, where wander shades of dead warriors in perpetual pursuit of phantom buffalo. There is the goal of all the mysterious old trails...the green well-watered pasture, the brimming reservoir, the never-failing field of wheat. Even peace is there.

The sky is so big that the newcomers' mighty air transports roaring into the sunset will loom no larger than did the covered wagons creaking over a mountain pass. For an instant they will be noisy and important, and there will be a flick of flame on their wings, celestial tribute to gallantry; then the sky will be still again .....save for the high chorus of colour, which one learns to hear after a while.

The sunset holds infinite promise. Fire sweeps up from behind the Rockies to consume the universe, kindles the whole horizon, and all the great sky is flame; then suddenly it falters and fades atop the distant peaks and the lonely butts, ebbs and is lost in secret coulees. The Montanan is both humbled and exalted by this blazing glory filling his world, yet so quickly dead; he cannot but marvel that such a puny creature as he should be privileged to stand here unharmed, and watch.

It is as if every day were the last of days.

Joseph Kinsey Howard, in "Montana: High, Wide, and Handsome" (Yale University Press).

Lloyd's Of London

BY W. McGAFFIN

WHAT are the odds against w Lloyd's of London puts th at 50 to one.

Want to insure yourself aga having twins? Lloyd's will ac the risk. The premium is only for $560 worth of insurance.

Are you afraid that rain spoil your holiday? Lloyd's ha special insurance policy agai wet weather. Americans going England last summer, for exam could take out a policy for $7. week which would pay $61.6 there were more than an and a half of rain while they in England.

They say that Lloyd's of L don, the fabulous, world-wide surance organization which be in a London coffee house a 300 years ago, will insure a thing, says the writer in St. L Post-Dispatch.

This is not quite true. They however, take risks that no A can company would. For insta there is "scarface" and "cast surance for Hollywood.

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"Scarface" insurance is L of London slang for the insur the Hollywood studios take o their high-priced stars to p themselves against loss in event that the stars should be figured in an accident and longer a lucrative box-office traction.

"Cast" insurance is insura studio takes out on the entire of a film at the start of ing.

Cast insurance had its years ago on the old Pathe The late Carole Lombard out of the studio one da down on a messenger's cycle and began absent-mi to fiddle with the controls a sudden, it started up and made five wild circles arou studio swimming pool before ling up, kerplunk, in the wet, scared, but unhurt.

Carole was not half so sca her producer who had watche scene with bated breath, th of the loss he would suffer got hurt. The producer ca his business manager and him to take out insurance that would cover Carole a entire cast against accident ness.

No American company, th would take the risk. But L did. And ever since Lloy London has dominated the ance market in Hollywood.

There is a limit, however to the risk that Lloyd's w cept. That limit is $750,0 on any one film.

●

It's nothing new at Lloy ships they have covered down.

That's inevitable with an nization that began with insurance and even now doe of its business in this field.

Lloyd's lost a million pou one night when the T went down.

But, there's also good ne the sea. When a ship th been overdue turns up, th the Lutine bell—part of th faring tradition at Lloyd's.

This bell was salvaged fr of Lloyd's earlier losses—th frigate LUTINE which was ed in 1799 off the coast of H The frigate had been charte some British merchants to a million pounds worth of bullion to Hamburg to bolste credit there. England and F were at war at the time.

It was not the war, howev a storm that sent the L (which the British had c from the French) to Davey locker. But the war did in with salvaging operations could not proceed until peac restored. By that time the majority of the gold bull disappeared—salvaged, it pected by Dutchmen livin the coast.

The Dutch government it, however, that the LUTI was recovered. It now hang rostrum in the centre of a pal room at Lloyd's. Whe is a special announcem when there is news of a due ship, a red-robed me rings the bell and the gre goes silent.

Although Lloyd's now do ness in a modern, six-storey

(Continued on Page

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Our Delhi Letter — *From Our Correspondent*

Oil Refinery Deal Story

CREDIT GOES TO BHATNAGAR

Charitable Hospital Equipment Gets No Import License!

FUTURE of civilization lies on Oil.

Looking from that angle, Government of India's decision to permit the Standard Vacuum Oil Company to instal a million-ton oil refinery in Bombay was the most important development of the week.

The British, as usual, were either too cautious or too arrogant to come out first in the field. They are now busy negotiating for an agreement, the terms of which have already been settled for them by the Americans.

A little man, a Scientist by profession and a bureaucrat by adoption earned most of the credit for the oil refinery deal. It is Dr. Shanti Sarup, who by the special permission of the Prime Minister, went to the U.S. of America and was able to persuade the representatives of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company to come out to India with the definite intention of installing an oil refinery in this country. The rest is a matter of common knowledge. The lead given by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is a welcome sign of the American recognition of India's strategic importance. An oil refinery in India, in due course, will be a valuable asset for the free nations in South-East Asia. A little history of this case is necessary.

In 1949, the Government of India had invited the three leading oil companies, namely, the Standard Vacuum, the Caltex and the Burmah Shell, to examine and report on the possibilities of an oil refinery in India. The three companies, in their report had ruled out any technical difficulties in the project. Finance, according to their joint report was the only bottleneck and, on financial grounds the companies were not prepared to embark on the venture. They had, 'inter alia' demanded a ten per cent increase in the internal prices of petroleum products to compensate them for any financial loss.

The Anglo-Iranian Oil dispute and Dr. Shanti Sarup Bhatnagar were able to bring about a change in their attitude. One oil refinery by 1955 is now a certainty.

Negotiations with Burmah Shell are now on. One of its negotiators has flown to London this week to take fresh instructions from his principals. Subject to an agreement, Burmah Shell will also have its refinery at Bombay to be owned and managed by an Indian Rupee Company having its authorised capital equivalent to fifteen million pounds.

The representatives of the third company, Caltex of U.S.A., are expected here next week. They are expected to float a third rupee company with an authorised capital equivalent to 35 million dollars to own and manage a million-ton refinery at Madras.

The Departure

There are some important aspects in this oil deal. Firstly, the companies will be wholly in the private sector. The Government of India will have no share either in the capital or the management of the companies. Secondly, the companies, in their management will be wholly non-Indian and in their capital structure, three-fourth non-Indian. In fact, it is a departure for the declared policy of the India Government to permit the floatation of companies with the majority of non-Indian capital. The Government of India has realized the importance, need and harmlessness of foreign capital for the development of this country. THE DECISION SHOULD BE WELCOMED.

Cyclists Again

Dazzling headlights and cyclists have become a real menace in Delhi. Police vigilance, so far the lights are concerned, practically does not exist. Motor cars rush about with blinding lights, while the cyclists go about with no lights at all. It is surprising that the number of accidents is not greater!

The cyclists have no road-sense or even sense for their own safety. There are cycle tracks, but cyclists prefer roads which have no tracks. The Great Place in front of the Secretariat is a silent zone, where sounding of a horn qualifies a motorist for a fine of Rs. 50. Here cyclists are seen performing a feat of riding with both the hands in their pockets. One view here is that some roads during busy hours should be closed for the cyclists, particularly in New Delhi. Secondly, the rule about cycle lights should be rigidly enforced. Thirdly, the cycle tax should be increased to pay for the cycle tracks, which should be provided on all the main roads in New Delhi. Lastly, fines on cyclists for any infringement of traffic rules should be more stringent.

Rai Bahadur A. N. Khosla is always refreshing. In his address to the Central Board of Irrigation and Power, the well-known Consulting Engineer with the Government of India observed as follows:—

"Considerable progress has been made on the several river Valley Projects under construction, namely, the Bhakra-Nangal, the Damodar Valley, the Hirakud, the Kakrapara, the Tungabhadra, the Mor, and the lower Bhawani projects. Results should be visible from 1953 onwards. On the Bhakra-Nangal Project, the Nangal Dam has been completed, except for the installation of gates. The work on the fifty-feet internal diameter tunnels—the largest in the world and passing through difficult rock —is well advanced. The way our young engineers have handled this most difficult and exacting work of tunnels, reflects credit on the resourcefulness of our engineers and makes one feel confident, that given support and spared the thousand and one pin-pricks of red tape and formalities, our engineers can solve most of our problems".

What About Hirakud?

Some comments are necessary Firstly, Mr. Khosla has approvingly mentioned the progress of Bhakra-Nangal Project, which, till recently, was being constructed by the Punjab Government and over which a long-drawn controversy resulted in the creation of a Central Board of Control last summer. It would have been more appropriate to mention the progress of some of the projects under Central execution, say Hirakud, where a one-span bridge has been built under which ships can pass. It will be also useful to know what benefits would begin to flow from the Hirakud Project from 1953 onwards.

So far as the pin-pricks of red tape and formalities are concerned, the Auditor's report and Parliamentary discussion on Damodar Valley Corporation and the appointment of the Padhi Enquiry Committee on Hirakud should justify their re-enforcement even more rigidly.

New Trinity

There is a new trinity in the Government of India, which has been conjuring up new hopes for some years. The Employment Exchanges continue to surpass their previous records every month. The Grow More Food Campaigners have never failed to increase India's Food Production. And the doubtless irrigation engineers have undertaken to solve every problem of India. All of them would like to be spared the pin-pricks of red tape and formalities. The pay scales of these crusaders against want, hunger and misery will show that they are doing very well.

There is a growing volume of opinion in Delhi and elsewhere that its bottom would be knocked out if the estimates in the Five-year plan were allowed to fluctuate on the model of Hirakud and Damodar Valley project.

Mr. Khosla disclosed that the expenditure on irrigation and power projects in the Five-year plan was placed at Rs. 450-36 crores. If these estimates were to fluctuate on the Hirakud model by hundred per cent, the projects would cost over Rs. 900 crores If the Planning Commission is really serious about its plan, it should have these estimates carefully examined by some trustworthy and impartial outside authority. Better course, however, would be to defer the launching of fresh projects till the projects now in hand were completed and their results correctly appraised. India would like to be spared navigation canals through which no ships would pass in measurable time.

A Letter....

The following two letters should be of some interest.

Letter dated, June 22, 1951 from the Board of Foreign Mission of the Presbyterian Mission in the U.S.A. New York.

"As you already know, thousands of women of the Presbyterian Church spend hour of time and thousands of dollars preparing bandages, sponges, bed gowns, nurses' and doctors' gowns and numerous other articles for the use of the Presbyterian Mission Hospitals throughout the world. Dr. Gibbins' hospital is one of the hospitals which participates in receiving these articles. These supplies are contributed without cost to the Board and the hospitals. The Board and the participating institutions pay for the freight, handling and other charges.

"As these supplies accumulate at our shipping room, we prepare them for shipment and notify the hospitals that they are ready. They obtain import licenses and we forward the goods. After sending Dr. Gibbins one of these lists of available supplies she notified us that we would have to divert them to some other country because the hospital budget could not stand the tremendous duties assessed at Bombay. We immediately started to divert the supplies, but since have been advised from Ambala that there might be some relief from the duties All of this took place last January and February but since that date we have heard nothing more. It is evident that Dr. Gibbins has not made very much progress on the project.

"Some of her supplies were diverted to other countries in the Far East and a few to Pakistan, to the United Christian Hospital at Lahore.

"Incidentally, through the facilities of Church World Service the goods to Pakistan were admitted free of duty."

"I am telling you these things because I know of your great interest in India and the untiring work you have done in the United States to arouse the American people to interest them in the great need of the Indian people. We hope you can do something while you are in India to help not only Dr. Gibbins, but the other Mission hospitals with their problems of customs duties on these contributed supplies."

Govt.'s Reply

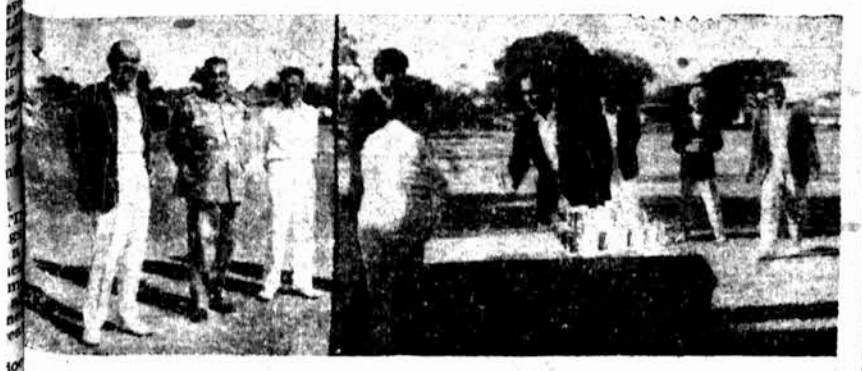
Demi-official letter, dated October 23, 1951, from the Government of India:—

"Would you please refer to your letter of the 11th instant regarding the request made by Dr. Miss Gibbins for exemption from duty in respect of some articles of hospital equipment being imported by the Philadelphia Hospital, Ambala City?

"As you are doubtless aware, the Tariff makes no concession to charity and duty is chargeable on goods irrespective of the use to which they are put after importation. In order, however, not to discourage by a rigid application of this principle on donors in foreign countries, it was decided in 1947 to consider individual applications of imports and to grant exemption

Visitors acquainting themselves with the permanent exhibition of the Chinese art in Moscow.

ARMY CRICKET IN POONA



(Left): General Rajendrasinhji, an enthusiastic cricketer who has taken keen interest in organising cricket training camps at Poona with the swingers of Western Command (on his right) and Southern Command (on his left).
(Right): Lt. Iqbal Karan of Southern Command receiving a cup for fine bowling.

No Blind Follower Of Moscow

PEEP INTO 'RED' CHINA

SHRI. J. C. Kumarappa, a member of the Indian Goodwill Mission to China, had toured that country between September and Oct. 1951, visiting Peking, Mukden, Tientsine, Nanking, Shanghai and Hanchow. Now he is touring Japan to study the cottage industries there.

BY J. C. KUMARAPPA

ON the eve of the departure to that great country China, the members of the Goodwill Mission were put up at the Grand Hotel in Calcutta. We had the dinner at the Chinese Consulate-General that night.

There were some six different strong drinks and fish, pork, beef, mutton, prawns chicken and duck cooked in various fashion. I had merely to look on with watering mouth at the Brahmin members enjoying themselves with the dishes and drinks to their capacity. I had, on the other hand, to content myself with a few pickled mushrooms and vegetables which were hastily got ready after sitting down to eat at the table. But as I do not eat at night, I could be happy just nibbling away at these to keep company. The food left behind could have fed another half a dozen. I was amazed at this lavish hospitality at a Communist Legation!

We reached Hongkong in the evening. We were put up at the Swimming House Hotel. The service in the Indian hotels was servile with an eye to tips. But the Chinese servants in Hongkong were cheerful with a smile on their faces, and held their heads erect as equals. The difference was striking. They were proud of their new China, welcomed us and behaved as though they were themselves our hosts.

Lesson For London

The next morning, I went out for a walk to see for myself what Hongkong was like in the poor section. I went to where I thought there would be filth and dirt—fish and meat bazaars and vegetable stalls. I was amazed; I did not see any fly or a crow or a kite—the well organised scavengers of dirt in the East.

The streets were clean though the people were poor, some even living on the pavements. No spitting or any other human refuse, no smells except that of the natural dry fish etc. I have not seen a city as clean as this outside the West. Some parts of London may well take lessons from this place.

This place is British, but the population is poor Chinese, whose living conditions are not so much different from those on the pavements of our own cities.

We too have had Britishers managing our cities and the differences must be looked for in the co-operation of the Chinese. In the evening, we left by steamer for Canton. On this steamer, after nearly two days, we saw two flies at tea time, and my companions remarked, "Look, look two flies here at last!"

Clean Caution

The more I see of China, the more I admire their spirit.

Canton though poorer than Hongkong, its cleanliness was equally striking. There were no beggers, flies, crows or stray dogs. They had the streets perfectly cleaned.

The traffic constables had their mouths and noses covered like surgeons at an operation theatre.

The street traffic was largely cycles, cycle-rickshaws and buses. There were also some cars, mostly belonging to the state. There were no taxies or private cars in evidence. The airports were like huts, the runways were not concreted but only tarred. There was complete simplicity. There were no conspicuous rich, all were more or less alike. Canton also presented a festival appearance because of the artistic and colourful shopsigns. It is a big city almost as large as Calcutta. You cannot see any wastelands. Even in the city all available space was cultivated. They are extremely industrious unlike us.

As I took a walk among the poor bye-lanes everywhere we found mothers busy in the morning washing their children.

We watched the celebrations of the 1st of October in Peking. Over a million persons must have marched past the Chairman Mao. We were on the stand from 9-30 a.m to 4 p.m. The military, army, navy, and the air force took about one hour and a half. Then the workers, railway, and industrial labour, farmers villagers, school and college students etc. all went past. There was perfect order and discipline Their enthusiasm was unbounded. A PEOPLE WITH THIS SPIRIT WILL NEVER BE SLAVES. BY COMPARISON INDIA SUFFERS.

Who Leads?

It seems a bit of cheek on our part to think that India leads the East. China is miles away before us. There is a singleness of purpose and an iron determination to achieve it. Nothing can stop them now.

We have neither a goal nor a purpose and we lack drive There is food everywhere in plenty and also other prime necessaries at extremely low prices. Of course, there is inflation but the Government has devised ways and means of getting over it. It has an intelligent administration which has the wholehearted backing of the people, as all the services are one with the people.

All wear the same type of clothes and live alike. There is not much of a range between the highest and the lowest.

The chairman Mao himself gets only 2,800 catties of millets, a house, and the use of a car. (A catty is about 1,3 lbs.) At the most, it may work out to about Rs. 600 per month. The volunteers that look after us get about one-third of that. Now you can see how China has leaders who share the life of the people.

The spirit that pervades here is like that we had in India of 1931.

No Blind Follower

Russia has NOT the overwhelming influence we imagine. Soviet communism is based on large-scale production and nationalisation, while China believes in private property, though limited and small scale industries. It is primarily based on agrarian reform and agricultural improvement. With this fundamental difference, China may not blindly follow Russia.

I was interested to notice that the rumuneration basis here is much like the one, I had formulated for Seldoh. They get house clothing and food free and about Rs. 10 to 15 per month on hand. Mine is more scientific as it is attempted on a balanced diet. However, the resemblence is striking.

The Russian novelist, M. Ilya Ehrenburg, a top-ranking official propagandist for Soviet Russia, asked at an interview, why India, a country which is definitely a peace-loving country does not take an important role in the International Peace Conference of the Pacifist bodies.

India And Peace

I replied to him thus:

"Our approach is different in that our philosophy and national culture lead us to the reform of individual life. We diagnose war as a social disease caused by the violence in individuals which is

WHO WILL LEAD ASIA?

the aggregate leads to global outbursts. Therefore, dealing with wars is symptomatic treatment leaving out the real cause. Disarmament treaties will not solve the problem finally. We feel that wars are an essential concomitant of creating an artificial standard of wants and trying to meet them by centralised production. But we feel that such an artificial standard stimulates natural greed and jealousy and creates hatred which ultimately culminates in war

"Therefore India's approach especially the one which Gandhi has lead. is working for permanent peace, but it is a long-time programme."

"To this he replied: "When a murderer comes into the house to kill a child, will it not be the Gandhian way to save the child?"

I said: "I am afraid you

(Continued on Page 23)

Rajasthan As 'Locale' For New Novel

American Writer In India In Quest Of Material

BY SUNA SURVEYOR

MISS Dora Elsie Ryan, the American writer now in India on a four to five months' trip to imbibe local colour for a full-blooded, "historical" novel of old Ind. for which she has been conducting research for the past several years, revealed that this would be the first book she had ever written, and was to be entitled, romantically enough, "The Javelin in Brahma"

Hailing from Boston, Massachusetts, where she attended school and college and spent the major part of her life and early career, Miss Ryan is now settled in an isolated country town 55 miles from New York City, called Garrison, apparently an ideal retreat for a poet or novelist, replete with monastery, convent, and chapel. Here she leads a solitary life in semi-retirement since last two years in her own bungalow, a five-room apartment with verandah and a garden, where she loves to feed the squirrels that come down from the hill behind her cottage, works whenever the "mood" is upon her, and does her own house-keeping.

Dora Ryan, the American authoress now touring India.

A journalist for nearly twenty-five years, Miss Ryan has worked for the San Francisco Literary Agency, and as a free-lance writer has contributed to various Catholic papers and magazines; her schedule of work began in those days early in the morning and terminated late at night, a fact which answers all those who labour under the delusion that a writer's life is a bed of roses and summer moonlight, with royalties and returns, (not to speak of rejectionslips!) pouring in with the post! A bit of scribbling and scrawling, and hey presto!—fame and fortune came knocking at your door with hardly any effort at all!

Career As Pianist

Her parents' only child—her brother and sister died in infancy,—Miss Ryan has always lived in a world of her own, so that living alone has no particular horrors for her.

Though unmarried, she believes that marriage is the proper career for a woman, provided she finds the right man. Being old-fashioned and like most writers an incorrigible idealist, she has steadfastly refused to settle for anything less than the ideal match.

Though apparently calm and eventless, Miss Ryan's life has not been untouched by drama or tragedy. As a girl, she had set heart on being a concert pianist. With that end in view she studied music assiduously in her hometown of Boston and later majored in Piano from the Sorbonne University at Paris. Back home in America, she had given her first recital, when she broke a finger, which meant good-bye to all thoughts of a pianistic career. Taking her disappointment in her stride, she tried teaching for a while, but found demonstrating difficult owing to her disability, so out of sheer necessity turned to writing for a career

In an informal "chat" that elongated itself into a four-and-a-half-four session, Ryan and myself "inkspots" from different worlds and different ages, discussed everything under the sun, from her forthcoming novel, to religion,— she is a staunch Roman Catholic—politics, Indian refugees, American prices, the Boston Tea-party, the Irish Revolution, Asoka's adventures, New York blizzards, Bombay odours,—City Municipality please take note!—cats, the grace of Indian women, Franciscan priests, Indian "sadhus", (whom she mixed up with our pavement population) and the comparative working conditions and standing of American and Indian women journalists.

Prince As Hero

Talking about her novel and its unusual theme of a Maharajah winning freedom for his country, Miss Ryan patiently explained the choice of her "Prince Charming". Her reasons will, let us hope, provide food for thought and action, and act as an inspiration, to many an Indian prince to do the right thing by his people. After a study of Indian history, Miss Ryan was convinced, she said, that the princes of India could accomplish a great deal for their country. Her preoccupation with India's romantic past, with its tales of doughty deeds by redoubtable Rajahs and Ranas of a by-gone age, probably justifies her excessive belief in our princely tribe, though in the context of present-day affairs, and the pain-in-the-neck many of our princes have proved to be, most Indians will be a little sceptical about it, for it was left to the "naked fakir"—not a Prince!—to win the freedom of India. Her choice too was further coloured by her acquaintance with an Indian prince serving his country incognito in New York in India's Foreign Service, whose personal honour, integrity high ideals, and sense of service had impressed her very strongly

H. H. Shridharani

Candid, friendly and like all journalists of unbounded human sympathy, Dora Ryan has a t[y]pically Irish temperament, and all Irish takes to Indians eas[i]ly. Her only friends in India w[ere] all Indians, she affirmed. A[n] amusing anecdote told by her co[n]cerns one of them.—Dr. Sh[ri]dharani, the well-known Indi[an] journalist. Whilst the doc[tor] was in New York years ago a[nd] happened to be visiting the "Ra[in]bow Room", a favourite nig[ht] club haunt of New York pressm[en] word went round that a visiti[ng] Maharajah was in their mid[st]. Promptly Dr. Shrid., (as he called by his American friend[s] was approached by a well-kno[wn] local journalist, who address[ed] him as "Your Highness", ask[ed] him for his views on various s[ub]jects

The Indian journalist thou[ght] it too good an opportunity for a practical joke to be missed, a[nd] played up to the columnist, g[iv]ting him have his trenchant vi[ews] on various topics of the day. T[he] next day which brought the st[ory] to light, also brought the arr[ival] of the real Maharajah, and Dr. Shridharani stood revealed in [his] true colours of sky-blue w[ith] white! The hoaxed Americ[an] pressman found himself severe[ly] chastised for his blunder. H[e] appreciated the doctor's humo[ur] none the less. Later, when Sh[ri]dharani's second book was p[ub]lished in America, the same w[rit]er reviewed it, castigating it thoroughly that its sales went [up] whereupon Dr. Shridharani [is] himself constrained to write a letter of thanks!

Whilst in India, Miss Ryan will visit Jaipur—the scene of her story,—Rajasthan, Delhi, Agra and parts of South India, especially Malabar, where she hopes to unearth details of the apostle Thomas' alleged entry into India and his formation of the Christians of St Thomas. (probably the earliest Christian community in India) which might yield material for a second novel on India

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Performance Test Is Best Guide To Polls

BY DR. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

THE cauldron of elections is on the fire and every faggot added to it is throwing up a veritable spray of scalding drops and droplets. It is not easy at such a juncture to perceive how much real service has been rendered to the nation, by the parent political body during the past many years of strife and struggle and what is the real worth of the promises so abundantly held forth by the parties springing up on all sides.

When Congress was called upon to undertake the governance of the country, it was not as if it was allowed to inherit a bed of roses, or was seated on a well-cushioned chair of authority. Indeed, the complications that beset any inheritance are universal. When a son succeeds his father, the jubilation of successorship comes only next to the tragedy of parental demise. The inheritance or acquisition of Swaraj by India from the British has likewise been concurrent with a number of tragedies—not one.

Vivisection

The agonies of vivisection of the motherland took the place of the throes of the New Birth. A million people put to death in the process of migration, coupled with the privations of travel of another ten million between India and Pakistan, constitute a tragedy that exceeds both in extent and depth the sufferings of the Israelites in their flight from Egypt to the land of Lebanon or of the Tartars from Russia to the Caucasus range of mountains. "One of the severest tribulations of the new Government was the relief and rehabilitation of the millions of non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan who, oppressed by their Muslim fellow-citizens, took refuge in India. The Indian Government was quite unprepared for this exigency. About 85 lakhs of men and women and children arrived from Pakistan—50 lakhs from West and 35 lakhs from East Pakistan. Never had even Europe to face a problem of such magnitude. The incoming, non-Muslims owned property in Pakistan and belonged mostly to the professional or trading classes and some were wealthy too. 'Per contra', the out-going Muslims left far less property behind, being generally of the lower middle class. At the time there were as many as a million of displaced persons living on the dole at the rate of a rupee per diem, the total cost till the end of 1950 being 324 crores of rupees.

Then again land left in India by the Muslims was much smaller and poorer than that left by the Hindus and Sikhs in West Pakistan. Against 577,000 claimants there were only 4,735,000 acres of land in Punjab and PEPSU. In Rajasthan, Bikanir, Bhopal and U.P. and elsewhere only 45,000 families were settled on land ranging from 10 to 15 acres. The loans totalled to about 8 crores of rupees. At the end of 1950, 15,000 families still remained to be settled as against 622,000 families already accounted for. Urban rehabilitation presented more difficulties in that house accommodation in addition to means of livelihood had to be found. By the end of 1950 only 2,050,000 urban displaced persons could be accommodated in evacuee houses. Several townships have been established. By the end of 1950 about 50 lakhs of people (about 7 per cent of the total displaced population from West Pakistan) received aid in one form or another. Is it any wonder that although a skeletal narration of these arrangements appears commendable, the processes involved and the time lost in implementing them should have given no small heartburning and dissatisfaction?

Scarcity & Controls

The scarcity of food has been a greater headache than the refugees. Food was already deficient when Independence was declared and the situation was aggravated by partition. You may regard controls no remedy to scarcity. It is only a palliative. If a disease is incurable no one will consign a patient to a mortuary or the anatomy theatre. Suffering must be mitigated, hunger must be appeased—may be imperfectly.

If Government do not lift controls, knowing as they do they are the breeding ground for black-markets, it is because half loaf is better than no food and a costly loaf is better than free starvation.

Nature is as often the enemy of man as it is his friend. Calamities and famines and failures of supply do not come single, they come in a pile, hence the seeming incompetence of Congress Governments to supply food and raiment in abundance.

Social Justice

The Congress had, in addition to the measures designed to meet calamities foreseen and unpredicted, natural and man-made, done various things to effect social justice in relation to the abolition of zamindaries, the annulment of salt tax, the prohibition of drink, the spread of scientific education, the construction of multi-purpose projects yielding water and power in plenty, the nationalisation of telephones and motor buses, the development of postal facilities, the taking over of air line communications. The separation of the judicial from the executive, the promulgation of labour welfare fund and of laws providing for arbitration, housing, sanitation (employees' state insurance) maternity benefits and trade unions, fair wages and provident fund and so on.

Party Promises

Other parties don't propose revolutionary changes through law. Only they affect to do the same things over, but better than you have done. Oftentimes doth it happen as Shakespeare had said that "When workmen strive to better, they mar what is well." Is it not within the experience of one and all of us, how when a cork gets stuck in or over a bottle, or the screw has to be loosened in a fountainpen or a tangle in a mass of twine has to be unravelled, your neighbour tries to snatch the things from your hand and breaks the cork, tightens the screw and complicates the tangle invariably.

The promises of the several untutored but self-confident parties now in the field of elections challenging the Congress are perilously near such a plight and it is for the voter to know and to tell who is who.

Let it not be forgotten that a vote is not merely the symbol of power but the instrument of authority with which to fashion laws and administer affairs—in matters alike social, economic, religious and political. All organised public opinion is dependent upon the sum total of the opinions of those vitally concerned. A Literary Association is guided in its activities by the votes of its members no less than a political or labour organisation. Whoever may be the individual or whatever may be the purpose, the vote is the sharp steel point operated by the voter serving as the handle of the tool. No handle works without the steel, no steel works without the handle. So that the vote and the voter are inseparable. Together they represent the rulership of a place, person or institution or all put together. They are the very essence of democracy. But nowhere does a whole 'demos' work to a fruitful end. Millions cannot administer. Lakhs cannot build, thousands cannot manage, hundreds cannot examine, tens cannot plan, ultimately it is the chosen few that must plan, examine, manage, and administer. Thus it is that a popular Government becomes not only a representative Government but a responsible Government, i.e. a government whose members derive authority from the tax-payer and indeed from every adult citizen who has taken a hand in shaping the government of the day.

Pt. Nehru addressing an election meeting.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

The Test

The issue before the country is "Which party has had the provision to organise the future, the experience to draw upon from the past and the sacrifices that alone give reality to the flamboyant programmes that are readily projected into the arena of elections. A party may come into being anyday—even on the eve of elections, as new entrants join a profession any year. Only it must prove itself before the voters in order to gain their support. In this view the Communists alone have had a flag, a leadership and a programme. But alas, that flag is dyed in the blood of his fellow citizens, that leadership is utterly hostile to the ideals of the country and that programme, born of violence, stands wholly self-condemned.

The Socialists speaq in attractive terms, but is there a more ardent Socialist than Jawaharlal Nehru? His ideals are not a whit behind those of the party he had once patronized but the buffets of life and experience have equilibrated them and today he holds fast to his ideals but knows well the rate and the route of his march toward them.

Other parties are creations for the nonce, of leaders who have missed the bus and are straining to build some for themselves anew. If every person who has been passed over or left behind in the race of life, carved out a programme and christened a party, the new growths would be like unto the shops in the market which multiply with the population but must bide their time before they can make good.

The Congress has served its apprenticeship and received its 'sanad'. Congressmen have committed some errors, a few blunders, and many mistakes. "Trial and error' is the wellknown principle of learning applicable alike to the class room as well as the Parliamentary Chamber. To pick holes in what is accomplished or what has failed to be accomplished is easy. Those who do so have been themselves responsible for such holes while in office and having come out at a convenient point of time, affect to deprecate and deride all that lies to their own credit or discredit. None of the new parties that seek the vote of the public, has any past achievements to go by, but like those of the bachelor's wife and the maid's children, they are trotted out from their safe abode in a world of vacuum. Politics is not a game of hazard to be played with high stakes and higher risks. It is a field of public activity in which the destinies of the nation cannot be lightly entrusted to a tyro or an adventurer any more than a client entrusts his case or a patient entrusts his ailment to a newcomer at the bar or in the dispensary.

The Congress

The Congress has achieved much and if it has failed to achieve all it had hoped for, it is because the obstacles have been insuperable. Its greatest obstacle has been the straight path it pursued with a smooth transition from the old to the new.

It would have been on the contrary easy by wading through channels of blood of millions to establish a new order. It would have been equally easy to upset the existing economic order but the very concern shown for it has arrayed the vested interests in the land against its rule by withholding taxes as well as capital.

To emerge then from the vivisection of the country, alive and active, to look after millions of displaced fellow-beings for years, to abolish the Zamindaries of ancient origin and obliterate the Princely States of still more ancient growth, to combat inflation and scarcity of food, to pursue river projects and found scientific institutions, to abolish drink revenue and salt tax and remove untouchability, to repair war damages, and rehabilitate transport, ABOVE ALL to recognise labour as an instrument of social justice—these and many more—too numerous to mention—are achievements of which the Congress may feel justly proud and on the strength of which the Congress rightly demands the vote at the ensuing elections.—I. S. I. FEATURES.

PLETHORA of parties contesting the ensuing general elections in India is sufficiently confusing to a voter, who goes to the ballot box on adult franchise for the first time.

Flamboyant promises by mushroom parties in their election manifestoes, when not backed by experience of administration, cannot be the proper guide to the electorate.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, in the accompanying article, gives an evaluation of the contesting parties, which is both informative and educative to the common man who is asked to choose his representatives, who will form the constitutional government of Free India.

LAST LOOK ROUND

IN the Mahabharata there is the story of the magician who goes by the name of Ghatotkach. To a festal party he is said to have offered new clothes and ornaments for old. The party—the more rapacious of them—accepted against saner advice, the proffered gaudy baubles. And when Ghatotkach had collected all the old—but real—ornaments and clothes and left them, all the new baubles turned to itching and scratching spirits, who had assumed the form of clothes and ornaments! That was real devil's handiwork!!

So also in the Ramayana we find Maricha, the uncle of Ravana lending himself to king of demons' plan of abducting Sita, Rama's wife, by assuming the form of the famous golden deer. Sita, when she sighted it, craved for its possession. Rama advised her not to hope for its being captured alive. She said she would not mind having its skin, if it could not be captured alive. Rama then went for it, and as it went on eluding him, finally shot it. The deer died, but the body was that of Maricha!

Though in mythology we read of these things there are very few instances where spirits have made themselves manifest to humans.

Haunted House

ACCORDING to a report from Hyderabad during the last few days queer happenings are taking place in a house at Lingampalli, which is tenanted by Mr. Azam Ghori, a Deshmukh of Wrangal.

The strange incidents include the falling of stones from nowhere, throwing about of furniture and other household articles, the breaking of crockery and the burning of clothes. "To cap it all, abuses in vilest terms are uttered at regular intervals both in Urdu and Telugu during all hours of the day. These abuses are alternated by whistling of a most sinister kind, creating an eerie atmosphere".

The Deshmukh said that he along with his entire family was spending his days in the house in terror. None of them have been as yet harmed physically, but their mental anguish has been of very acute type.

Police guards have now been posted day and night around the house and on the roof. They too have been subjected to abuse by the ghosts. The police have not been able to do anything and are themselves utterly baffled. Mr. Azam Ghori, the resident, is reported to have already spent over 5,000 on exorcists to get rid of the evil spirits but with no success.

Another interesting fact is that male and female voices are being heard alternately leading to the supposing that a pair of poltergists are at work.

Hundreds of people are visiting the haunted house at Lingampalli, it is reported and the police have cordoned off the place. Some "Murshads" visited the house, but could not find out the origin of this "incredible reality". One of them is reported to have classified it as "black magic", but felt diffident about his powers to overcome the spell. Ministers, top-ranking officials, doctors, university professors, pandits and lawyers have convinced themselves of the existence of the mysterious voices.

"Bhanamati"

PEOPLE in Hyderabad, it is said, believe that Mr. Azam Ghori and his family are victims of the cult of "Bhanamati" or black magic.

About forty years back, when Mr. Jenkins was the Director-General of Police of the Hyderabad State, a high police official was deputed to inquire into the cult of "Bhanamati". Mr. Goad, the investigating officer, started his work as a sceptic and ended by becoming a believer in the cult of "Bhanamati". He submitted a confidential report to the Government. On this the Government adopted certain measures to counteract the cult.

Two official exorcists with the rank of sub-inspectors of police were appointed. Whenever there was any complaint these officers were deputed to the place of the trouble to drive away the evil spirits.

Mr. Goad in the course of his investigations recorded the evidence of one witness, who was a Cambridge graduate, holding Ministerial position in the former Government. He gave his impressions of the cult of "Bhanamati", of which he was supposed to be a victim. He ended his statement with the quotation from Hamlet: "There are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in your philosophy."

Mr. Azam Ghori, the harassed dweller of the house cannot change his residence for the evil spirit follow him, according to the belief, "full fathoms five". He has, therefore, calmly to submit to the visitation of the ghosts!

In Belgaum

THIS story is about a "haunted" house in Hyderabad. A little over two decades back, the bungalow of a titled Government official in Belgaum, opposite the Union Gymkhana in the cantonment area, turned for a couple years a veritable abode for the activities of evil spirits.

Stones of small and large size used to come hurtling from nowhere, smash the doors and windows, and in this case even injured one person severely in the head.

Over and above that, very queer things used to happen in that bungalow even during the day time. One of the local residents, who is now in Bombay said, she with a number of her girl friends visited the place about 10 a.m. one day.

In their presence, china and glass jars, brass utensils and such other articles that were on the shelves high up came down hurtling to the floor and executed almost a pattern of dance. The glass and china ones were of course broken to pieces. But the brass ones would go on moving round and round at their own or the evil spirits' pleasure!

The Belgaum house also was visited by the local officials, a police party was posted thereat and finally evacuated. Accounts of these happenings then appeared in the papers also. After a couple of years, the visitations diminished and the then Civil Surgeon occupied it without any more trouble afterwards.

In the city of Bombay itself, there is the famous "Bhutkhana", which a prominent Congress leader, who is now dead, occupied. In that also, there were, it was said, manifestations of evil spirits, which gave the place the name of "Bhutkhana" — the place of evil spirits. But after the late Congress leader broke the spell, there have been other residents in the same building, none of whom seem to have been troubled.

Sometimes it may be that only certain persons are troubled by the evil spirits. But often it is a house that is "haunted" and no resident would willingly go and occupy it, if he can help it.

Writing On Wall

SOME years back there was a Government official who was transferred to some village near Bhivandi in Thana District. The house he occupied in the village was a source of constant trouble. With him, he had his mother, his wife and a child. His sister also used to stay with him. One day when the sister visited the lavatory she was asked by an eerie voice to rush back to the house. When she came back to the house she saw on the wall **WRITTEN IN LETTERS OF BLOOD** instructions to immediately lift the child from the cradle, because the cradle would catch fire.

The child was lifted from the cradle and immediately the cradle began to burn — without any visible agency being responsible for it!

The wife of a friend of the family, who was also a government official in the same place at the time, one day came to visit the residents of the "haunted" house. After some time the mostess kept some water on the stove for boiling, with the intention of offering tea to the visitor.

While they were looking on, a stone came and lodged itself in the boiling water and the entire water in the vessel turned turbid!

The visitor without any further desire to prolong her chitchat was glad to beat a hasty retreat — sans tea and sans refreshments.

Finally eerie writings on the walls and ground asked the residents to quit the house. So far no human being was injured. But the warning asking them to leave was accompanied with the threat that if they did not leave the house, harm might befall them. And the residents were glad to quit the house and be rid of it all.

Priests Harassed

SOMEWHERE near Kumta in the North Kanara district, there is a family of temple priests in a village. About 40 years back, a present resident of Bombay, who was there at the time, said that for about six months the family was harassed by happenings which were attributed to evil spirits. Several times some part or the other of the house in which they were living caught fire without any apparent cause or any visible agency being responsible for it.

When the house, which was a big one accommodating more than a score of members of the family, was badly damaged, they put up a shed in their own compound and shifted to it. Even that was burnt down, without any rhyme or reason. They then shifted to the temple premises. Here, of course, they were left in peace.

Another thing in connection with this affair was that often, during the period of these visitations, the food of the family in that house was fouled with soil or earth or some foul smelling thing falling in it. But if they went to and cooked and ate in the temple premises, there was no trouble! All these happenings ceased to trouble the family after about six months.

Lockup Doors Open

A MORE queer case comes from the family of a Government official at present in Bombay. This is about a decade old instance. His sister was invited for dinner by one of her relatives on some festival occasion. When she went to the house of the host the hostess was "possessed" by some evil spirit. The invitee said that the whole show of being "possessed" was a false thing. She said there was nothing "real" in it. Then the evil spirit or whatever it was spoke through the "possessed" person and said that she would be "convinced of it shortly". And within a week, on a particular day at noon the sister of the official was said to have seen a woman in white which was probably the visitation of the evil spirit itself.

Then she also became a victim of the evil spirit and got the visitations. And within a short time she threw her own nine-months old baby in a well, with the consequence that it lost its life.

She was then kept in lockup, for investigations. The lockup was as usual in the building which housed the magistrate's office. There was a police party there and also a sentry on duty all the hours of the day and night.

One of the relatives of the woman in the lockup and his friend were allowed to sleep in the verandah opposite the lockup during the night. The sentry was on duty.

At dead of night, there was a voice calling the woman by name, which all of them heard distinctly. The DOORS OF THE LOCK-UP FLEW OPEN—no visible or human agency being responsible for it, and the woman in the lockup was "possessed" by the evil spirit, or whatever it was.

When under this influence, the woman was not responsible for her actions or for what she talked, which was all inconsistent, incoherent and irrelevant.

After this incident, being convinced that she must have thrown the child in the well when she was under the influence of the evil spirit, she was let off.

It is said that she had such visitations, after this, three or four times. She was then taken to a "Yogi" residing in a jungle-clearing where he had built an ashram. He is said to have exorcised the spirit out of her. Since then she has had no trouble and is even today a hefty, healthy and fearless, daring woman as she was all her life before the eerie episode.

The old Hyderabad official inquiry into and measures about the exorcising of evil spirits—the "Bhanamati" or black magic—recalls an incident which happened in the same place where the doors of the lockup were thrown open by the "evil spirits". A son of a well-to-do man of the place had secured the help of some spiritists and had, it is reported, got thrown a spell against his father. But instead of the spell working against the father, the son himself fell ill, apparently from no diagnosable cause and shortly succumbed. After his death, a Malabar spiritist was called in to investigate. He is reported to have found a doll or something which resembled a human caricature in some material like flour or cloth, which was buried in the premises of the house. It represented the father on whom the spell was to be cast. But the spell did not work on the father; on the contrary the instigator of the evil procedure himself became a victim and forfeited his life.

These instances, which unbiassed, educated and disinterested men in the city today can vouch for, lend support to the findings of Mr. Goad, the Hyderabad police inquiry officer, and the measures—of appointing official exorcists—to rid the victims of the curse of "Bhanamati", which is known by various names in different parts of the Bombay State as "Karani"—literally 'doing'—and "Maat" or magic.

Out Of Nothing

SOME famous scientists had said long back that if they could create matter and motion, they could create another universe.

When they said this they meant that if they could create matter and motion OUT OF NOTHING, then they could create another universe. But scientists since then have done great wonders all over the world, they have achieved supersonic speed and they created weapons which do not require any human hand to wield them—guided missiles. Still they have not been able to create anything out of NOTHING.

Argentine President Peron's cosmic ray expert claimed that he could produce atomic (or other) power without all the trouble the United States, Britain and Russia had taken to produce atomic piles. Even if his claims can be substantiated, he can only create some power out of the cosmic rays—but NOT out of nothing. When we speak o. nothing, of course we mean anything which science can definitely say is not an entity—even ether and cosmic rays are an entity which science takes cognizance of.

When, therefore scientists recognise the fact that they cannot create either matter or motion out of nothing, it becomes a matter for wonder when either motion or matter are created out of nothing, which human science can so far can call an entity, even if it be so subtle as ether or cosmic rays.

The above are instances where inanimate things get motion without any cognizable agency being the motive power. We may, therefore call these happenings as motion that is created out of nothing—if that nothing is defined as want of any entity which we can apprehend.

Believe It Or Not

NOW with regard to the creation of matter out of nothing there is also an instance where a spirit made the present of a vessel to a lady of a respectable family.

One day she was invited by a person in the form of a woman. She accepted the invitation which was for a dinner at night. As is the custom in those parts—in the Kop area in the former Kadur (the present Chikmagalur) District of the Mysore state—the host comes to call the invitee when the dinner is ready, though the invitation itself is given some hours or a day or two before. So the woman who had invited came to call the lady of the house early after night fall. As soon as the lady was out of the house and out of sight of the passersby, the inviting woman asked the lady to sit on her shoulders. The lady was a brave person and she consented. It is said that it was then that she realised that the inviter was a spirit. But she kept a bold front. She was taken to the place of the dinner where the spirits served her amidst wierd surroundings. She had her meals and received presents which consisted of 'pan-supari' (betel-nut and leaves) and also a pot. She was again carried on the shoulders by the invitee and brought back and deposited in front of the family residence. It is said that whatever the spirits give as presents turns to stone afterwards. Similarly the vessel and the betel-nuts and 'pan' all turned to stone. The pot when it turned to stone was what they call a "dagadi"—a vessel hewn out of a single stone which are in common use in those parts. Till recently, the pot was in the possession of the family of some of the relatives of the lady, though the event took place several decades back.

It is true that as in the case of the Belgaum bungalow or of the lockup incident quoted above there are no living members who can today vouch for the presence of the vessel by the spirits. But if we take it as true where did the spirits get the pot from or did they produce it themselves? If so how did the pot which was presented was of brass turn out to be a soft-stone vessel? Did the spirits create matter out of nothing? Spirits are not known to hew out a vessel out of a stone or hammer out a brass pot.

Apart from the last case, which we might even omit from consideration for the time being, here are inanimate things given motion without any visible or cognisable agency? This is happening today in Hyderabad.

The problem is one for spiritists to solve.

Animals Don't Relish Humans!

No animals prefer humans over any other form of diet. All wild animals are timid and wary and avoid man as much as possible. They don't ever seek him out just to have something to eat. If you lived in the jungle you'd be lucky if you ever saw a wild animal if you stayed there a month. You've got to look for 'them'. And this, say the animal experts, is one reason why the human jungle population increases while the animal jungle population decreases. Humans want to eat the animals but the animals don't want any part of the humans.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

The Stamps Of Newfoundland Breathe History

NO country has so enshrined her history in her stamps as has Newfoundland, often called Britain's "senior colony". Kings and queens of the realm, explorers, merchants, settlers, all have had their share of the philatelic limelight, while the natural resources of the country have certainly never been neglected.

Bleak and rocky when seen from sea, Newfoundland is cut deeply by inlets very similar to the fjords of Norway. The climate is variable, in some parts cold and foggy, in others quite moderate. Lakes and hills are found on the island in plenty while there is no lack of wild life.

It was in 1497 that John Cabot, sailing under leters patent of Henry VII sailed across the Atlantic and stumbled across Newfoundland. He planted his flag at Bonavista and claimed the whole country for his king. Within a few years Cabot was followed by Gaspar Corte-Real, a Portuguese seafarer who also arrived somewhat accidentally while sailing up the American coast.

When he returned with the glad tidings to Portugal, Corte-Real was promptly sent back as governor of 'Terra Nova.' Cabot's achievement was honoured four hundred years later by his inclusion in the set issued on the 400th Anniversary of the discovery of Newfoundland. The stamp is a 2c denomination and is still available cheaply. Henry VII, under whose patronage Cabot made his voyage, appears on the top value of the same set, a handsome black stamp showing the only philatelic portrait of this monarch.

Fish Paradise

What soon made Newfoundland famous was the enormous amount of life in its neighbouring seas. In the wake of Cabot and Corte-Real came a veritable host of seafarers of every nation, and soon reports of the fabulous

fisheries began to seep through to every maritime nation on the continent. The trade soon expanded to such an extent that Hackluyt, the famous historian, writing in 1578, said that over 400 vessels were regularly employed fishing.

All this while, England had been adopting a somewhat easy attitude and not bothering in the least to enforce its sovereignty over the country or to colonise it. So it came about that when England wanted the place back, Sir Humphrey Gilbert had to be provided with fresh letters patent by Queen Elizabeth, in whose name he once again formally took possession of the island when he landed there in 1583. The original plan had been for Gilbert to colonise the place, but this plan came unstuck when he was lost at sea. Newfoundland issued a set in 1933 in honour of the grant of a charter to Gilbert. This is a very instructive series, and shows not only Gilbert (2c) and the Virgin Queen (24c), but their respective coats of arms (3c and 14c), Gilbert's ship the Squirrel (5c), his statue at Truro (32c) and the actual granting of the letters patent. The hazards of the long sea voyage in those days can be visualised a little more clearly when we see the tiny ships they had to use. Those appear on the 8 cent stamp of this set.

Despite Gilbert and his Queen being dead and James I on the throne of England, the 'colonisation' idea was not given up. In fact James appeared most determined about it. He first commissioned John Guy, a go-ahead trader of Bristol, to leave for the new land and found plantations there. This was in 1610, and the event was commemorated on a set issued in 1910, in honour of the tercentenary. The 1c stamp bears James' portrait and the rather long-winded inscription 'James I, who granted the charter to Guy,' while Guy himself is credited on the 3c stamp with the foundation of the first permanent settlement on the island.

The guiding spirit behind the enterprise was actually not the ineffectual James, but Francis Bacon, courtier, diplomat, visionary and giver of headaches to students, who have to cram his writings for their exams. Scholars have decided, after some bother, that he did NOT write 'Hamlet,' after all, but Bacon can take some consolation in the fact that he appears on a stamp of a British possession while poor Will Shakespeare has to be content with having his face on a Hungarian label!

More Pioneers

Guy's 'plantation' scheme came to nothing, and in the meantime the fishermen were getting quite out of hand. A certain Captain Whitburn was despatched to correct the abuses. It is immaterial whether he suceeded or not, but on his return home he published a pamphlet on economic conditions in the colony. James still kept fast to his idea of 'plantations', and had the pamphlet printed and compulsorily distributed to every parish in England, the idea being to make immigration more attractive. The worthy captain had hardly left for Newfoundland when a fresh patent was awarded to Sir George Calvert, granting him the entire southern part of the island with all fishing rights in the adjoining seas.

Sir George did not believe in doing things half-heartedly. He took himself and his whole family across the seas, got a settlement going, built a fine house and sat back to enjoy it all. The French, who had different ideas, began to make such nuisances of themselves that in the end the poor Sir George packed up bag and baggage and left for good.

Cod Is Coinage

This account just about covers the early years of Newfoundland history. Now we come to the main reason why this rugged mountainous land so appealed to men from across the seas. Several of the stamps of Newfoundland bear the inscription: 'Codfish. Newfoundland currency'. And this is no idle boast, for the economy of the whole of Newfoundland depends on the amount of cod and other fish taken from its waters. The codfish appears on the 1866 pictorial set, it is shown on the series of 1880, as well as on the long set produced in honour of the coronation of George VI.

Seal Hunting

Next to cod, pride of place goes to the Arctic seal. One is shown basking—or perhaps cooling off—on an ice-floe on the 5c stamp of 1880. The seal are actually born on floes and remain there till about four weeks old, when they are already quite mature. The seal-hunting season starts in March, and from then on it is each seal for itself. The extent of this industry can be gauged from the fact that even a single large sealing vessel sometimes brings in thirty or forty thousand seals

Believe it or not, the grotesque creature pictured on the 15 cent value of the set of 1932 is a seal! Salmon shown leaping on the 10c of 1932, herrings and a variety of other fish all play a vital share in the economy of Newfoundland. In fact, the entire country lives by the sea and almost everybody has some connection with the vessels which prowl the Dogger Bank in search of their submarine victims.

The fishing fleets of the colony have often found a place on the stamps of Newfoundland. Earliest of all is the vessel shown on the set of 1866, a sleek little ship that seems to be flying through the water. The brigantine on the 10 cent of 1887 is, on the other hand, a cumbersome-looking vessel. A tiny dory is pictured on the 8 cent stamp of 1897, while the 24 cent of the same set depicts a scene that any hardened angler will love: salmon fishing as a sport. The fishing fleet setting out for the Dogger Banks makes a fine sight on the top denomination of the 1932 set, while the sealing fleet is shown on the 25 cent with the hearty but gruesome motto 'off for the hunt.'

The tiny ships described here and the primitive conditions under which the adventurous Elizabethans sailed have now given place to modern towns with large and stately buildings, many of which are pictured on stamps issued down the years.

As I said at the beginning, there is hardly a facet of Newfoundland's life which does not find expression on stamps, for in the matter of philatelic publicity, there is no one to match the Newfoundlander. Most countries, when they cease issuing stamps, fall away with the collector. But in the case of Britain's oldest colony, there has been a remarkable level of interest. Although any really comprehensive thematic collection of the stamps of this country is bound to come very expensive, a small representative lot can be built up with little difficulty.

These will not only make an attractive display to show off before fellow collectors, but can be used as the starting point of tales of the adventurous tales of yesteryear. Newfoundland, even more than most other countries, shows that collecting stamps is not enough, without making the present bring the past to life.

Guide To World Currencies

BELOW are given the currencies of some more countries. Last week most of the figures given were worked to the nearest pie, but it will be seen that in the case of certain countries like Greece and China this approximation was not close enough.

In the following list, where the units of currency are less than a pie, they have, as far as possible, been worked to the second decimal place. One or two countries have been omitted last week as well as in the list given below. There is some doubt as to the exact values and they will be given as soon as possible.

After this series has been completed, I shall try and give some of the key currencies in relation to larger units, so that the figures may be more exact.

	Rs	A	P
GERMANY (Western) Mark (100 pfenning)	1	2	3
GIBRALTER Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS Pound (Same as Australia)	10	10	7
GOLD COAST Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
GREAT BRITAIN Pound (20 shillings; 240 pence)	13	6	0
GREECE Drachma (100 lepta)	pie 0.06		
GRENADA Dollar (100 cents)	2	13	0
GUADELOUPE Franc (100 centimes)	pie 2.6		
GUATEMALA Quetzal (100 centavos)	4	12	0
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS Dollar (100 cents)	4	12	0
HAITI Gourde (100 centimes)	0	15	2
HONDURAS REPUBLIC Lempira (100 centavos)	2	6	0
HONG KONG Dollar (100 cents)	0	13	6
HYDERABAD Osmania rupee (16 annas; 192 pies)	0	13	9
HUNGARY Forint (100 filler)	0	6	6
ICELAND Krona (100 aur)	0	4	7
INDO CHINA Piastre (100 cents)	0	4	0
INDONESIA Rupiah (100 cents)	1	4	0
IRAN Rial (100 dinars)	0	2	3
IRAQ Dinar (1,000 fils)	13	6	0
IRELAND Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
ISRAEL Pound (100 prutot; 1000 mils)	13	6	0
Pruta (10 mils)	0	2	2
ITALY Lira (100 centimes)	pie 1.6		
JAMAICA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
JAPAN Yen (100 sen)	pie 2.5		
JOHORE Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
JUGOSLAVIA Dinar (100 paras)	0	1	6
KEDAH Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0

	Rs.	A	P
KELANTAN Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
KENYA UGANDA TANGANYIKA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
KUWAIT Rupee (Same as India)	1	0	0
LEBANON Libanese pound (100 piastres)	1	5	0
LEEWARD ISLANDS Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
LIBERIA Dollar (100 cents)	4	12	0
LEICHTENSTEIN Franc (100 rappen)	1	1	9
LAURENCO MARQUES Escudo (100 centimes)	0	2	8
LUXEMBOURG Franc (100 centimes)	0	1	6
MACAU Pataca (100 avos)	0	15	0
MADAGASCAR Franc (100 centimes)	pie 5.24		
MALAYA Dollar (100 cents)	1	9	0
MALDIVES Rupee (100 cents)	1	0	0
MALTA Pound (Same as G.B.)	13	6	0
MARTINIQUE Franc (100 centimes)	pie 2.6		
MAURITIUS Rupee (100 cents)	1	0	0
MEXICO Peso (100 centavos)	0	8	9
MONACO Franc (100 centimes)	pie 2.6		
MONTSERRAT Dollar (100 cents)	2	13	0
MOZAMBIQUE Escudo (100 centavos)	0	2	8
MUSCAT Rupee (Same as India)	1	0	0
NETHERLANDS Guilden (100 cents)	1	4	0
NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES Guilden (100 cents)	1	4	0
NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES Guilden (100 cents)	2	8	0
NEW HEBRIDES Franc (100 centimes)	0	1	3
NEW CALEDONIA Franc (100 centimes)	0	1	3
NEWFOUNDLAND Dollar (100 cents)	4	0	0
NEW GUINEA Pound (20 shillings: 240 pence)	10	10	7
NEW ZEALAND Pound (20 shillings: 240 pence)	13	6	0

Earthquake Commems.

It will be recalled that last year Ecuador was ravaged by a severe earthquake. As a grim reminder of this fact and in thankfulness that the damage was not more widespread, several stamps have been overprinted to mark the "Day of National Gratitude" The inscription (in four lines) runs as follows: Dia de Gratitud/Nacional a los/Paises de America Settiembre 17-49.

The overprinting has been done on the 'Rocsevelt Official' surface and air stamps of Ecuador, but the latter have not been listed by either Scott or Gibbons, so it is problematic whether the overprints will be noted. It is not known what is the period of validity of these labels or whether any part of the proceeds have been earmarked for charities.

The various denominations of the set are:

ORDINARY MAIL:
30 cents. Blue and Black.
50 cents. Green and Black.
60 cents Orange and Black

AIR MAIL:
30 cents. blue and black.
50 cents. Green and black.
60 cents. carmine and black.

Battle Of Brooklyn

One of the forthcoming commemoratives for the United States is to be issued in connection with the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Brooklyn, one of the major engagements in the American War of Independence. Nothing further is known at the moment except that the denomination will probably be the usual three cents and the format double size horizontal. The stamp is due to be released on the 10th of December.

SOMALILAND PARLIAMENT

Italian Somaliland is to issue four new stamps to commemorate the opening of Parliament. The two higher values are for Airmail.

20 cents. green and brown. Parliament in session.

55 cents. brown and violet. As above.

1 Shilling violet and dark green. Flags and aeroplane flying over Parliament.

1 Sh. 50 cents. olive and red-brown. As above.

The issue is produced at the State Printing Works, Rome.

D.P. Girl Molested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A twenty-one-year-old educated refugee girl burst into tears in the witness box at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday when she was asked by the defence to explain how the two youngmen against whom she lodged a complaint, outraged her modesty The girl told the Magistrate weeping that she never expected that such questions would be put to her in the Court.

The complaint of Miss Kamla Hasmatrai Jagdiyani was that on May 19 last at about 10 a.m. she was waiting for a train at the Kingsway Railway station to come to Victoria Terminus when suspect Bharat Singh Pannalal and Trilokchand Singh Madanlal followed her. As the train came and she was about to get into a compartment, one of the accused pushed her while the other put his hand on her body and she raised a hue and cry. Her brother who by now had also come to the station caught the two suspects and handed them over to the police.

NOT INTENTIONAL

The defence of Bharat Singh was that while he was getting in the compartment the girl tampered with his foot and therefore he had to push her. His intention was not to outrage her modesty.

Accused Trilokchand not pleading guilty to the charge stated that as there was heavy rush at the station some person pushed him from behind and the girl who was ahead of him also got a jerk.

In the course of cross-examination the girl was asked by the defence as to how her modesty was outraged. She started weeping. She, however, explained the whole incident when asked by the Magistrate.

Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate did not believe the defence of suspect Bharat Singh and sentenced him to undergo one month's R.I. The Magistrate remarked that such offences should be put down with a heavy hand.

Suspect Trilokchand was given benefit of doubt and discharged.

Homoeopathic Hospital

BOMBAY, Saturday: A recent Press Note announcing Government sanction for the continuance of the Homoeopathic Hospital at Bombay has erroneously stated that the Hospital was started three years ago. The correct position is that even though sanction was accorded by the Government to start the Hospital three years ago, it has not yet started working as the necessary additions and alterations to the requisitioned premises at 103, Sion (East) could not be done in time due to some technical difficulties. However, it is hoped to start the Hospital in a few months

Abdul Karim Khan's Anniversary Recitals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kapileshwari Buva gave a demonstration of the basic relations between "Sur" and "Sruti" and the varying effects produced in different ragas and raginis by the occurrence of the same grouping of swaras at the 14th anniversary celebrations of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan at Blavatsky Lodge, Mr. J. Mehta presiding. The highlight of the day was the recital by Shobha Ruiya, a tiny tot who regaled the audience with a piece in Behag and Gowd Malhar. Her sisters also participated, Ushadevi doing Kamaj and Desh, Nirmaladevi giving a song in Sohini and Vinadevi in Durga. Among other noteworthy participants were Khansahib Zirukhan (Been) Mrs. Suman Shevade and Master Chandrakant Kapileshwari.

STRIKE THREAT

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8, (UPI): A threat that the National Union of Students of India will be compelled to take state-wide action in sympathy with the students of the Baroda University who are on strike, is held out by Mr. Pavikshi B Dholakia, Bombay State Organiser of the Union, in a statement issued here today.

"THE TB SEAL CAMPAIGN IS A NATIONAL EFFORT IN WHICH EVERY INDIVIDUAL HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO PLAY HIS PART."

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

BUY ONE ANNA TB SEALS!

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Nationalisation Of Road Transport: Petitions Against Corporation Fail

BOMBAY, Saturday: Two private operators viz. Messrs. North Deccan Transport Co. and Messrs. Dhulia-Nardana Motor Transport Co. filed petitions before the Divisional Bench against the State of Bombay, the Transport Authorities and the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation questioning the validity of the permits granted to the Corporation and of the refusal to grant permits to them to operate the services, and asked for a Writ of Mandamus for the quashing of the permits granted to the Corporation. It was also alleged in the petitions that the Corporation which had once been declared by the High Court as not validity constituted had not been properly revived by the Parliament.

COURT'S VIEW

Their Lordships (Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar) rejecting the petitions today held, that the Regional Transport Authorities had granted the permits to the Corporation having full regard to the provisions of Section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. Their Lordships further observed that if the Regional Transport Authority grants permits to the Corporation in view of its superiority as envisaged by Section 47 of the Motor Vehicles Act in preference to all other operators and if as a result of this, the Corporation becomes the sole monopolist in the line, such a decision would still be a valid decision and could not be construed as contrary to the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, there were provisions for applications and objections and if on the merits, the ultimate decision of the Authority was in all cases in favour of a particular agency (in this particular case, the Corporation), it did not necessarily lead to the conclusion that the Corporation was selected in order to create a monopoly in this State. Their Lordships rejected the petitions with costs and refused to grant the Writs asked for.

Mr. N. A. Palkhiwala instructed by Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., appeared for the petitioners and Solicitor General Mr. C. K. Daptary assisted by Mr. Seervai and instructed by Messrs. Little & Co., appeared for the respondents.

TEXTILE WORKERS' DISPUTE

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 8 (UPI): The Textile Labour Association has filed an application before the industrial court for fixing the bonus for 1950 of the textile workers of the city, it is learnt.

The Labour Association had carried on negotiations with the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in this connection. But after protracted discussions each side could not reconcile itself to the demands of the other and the talks proved abortive.

Chartered Accountants' Examination

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8: The Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India notifies for general information that the special examination in paper (I) of group I and paper (I) of group II of the first chartered accountants examination will be held on the 27th December 1951, at the four centres at the address given below:

1. Bombay: Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Fort Bombay.
2. Madras: University Examination Hall, Marina, Madras.
3. Calcutta: Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration, 210, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta and
4. Delhi: Free Mason's Hall, Queensway, New Delhi.

Ten Killed In Plane Crash

MARSEILLES, Dec. 8 (UPA):— Ten Americans were killed when a C-47 plane smashed into the mountainside, 28 miles east of Marseilles, the United States Air Force officially announced today. There were no survivors.

HITCH IN DISARMAMENT TALKS

PARIS, Dec. 8, (PTI-Reuter): The Big Four Disarmament Sub-Committee met here today to consider "a skeleton agreement" memorandum from the chairman Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo of Mexico.

They will meet again on Monday—when they are due to report back to the Political Committee —Dr. Nervo said afterwards.

He added that he would prepare a final memorandum over the weekend taking into consideration views expressed by the Soviet delegation and those of the United States, Britain and France

It was still understood that the weekold talks had failed to reduce substantially East-West disagreement over methods to be employed for limiting and controlling arms.

THE HITCH

Dr. Luis Padilla Nervo, President of the General Assembly said later his memorandum submitted to the Big Four Disarmament Sub-Committee yesterday made it clear there was still fundamental disagreement between both sides, especially on the question of "the immediate and unconditional prohibition of the atomic bomb".

BOMBAY LEADS IN CO-OP. INSURANCE

V. L. Mehta's Address At Silver Jubilee Of Posts Employees

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY's Finance Minister Mr. V. L. Mehta indicated here today that Bombay was leading in the field of co-operative insurance in India. He was inaugurating the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Bombay Postal Employees' Co-operative Insurance Fund.

The pleasant function which came off in the Tennis Court compound of the G.P.O. was largely attended. Mr. L. S. Vaidhyanathan, Manager, Oriental Life Office, presided.

A highlight of the function was the presentation of a silver casket to Mr. C. Saldanha, for his selfless and meritorious services as the secretary of the Fund, ever since its inception 25 years ago.

Elucidating his point with regard to the progress of co-operative insurance in India, the Finance Minister pointed out that at present there were only eighteen Co-operative Insurance Societies in India, out of which five belonged to Bombay. The total membership of these societies was 1,27,000 out of which Bombay claimed 32,121. The total business in force amounted roughly to over Rs. 14 crores out of which Bombay was responsible for over four crores. All this indicated Bombay's lead in the field of co-operative insurance.

Mr. Mehta further added that though the volume of business done by these Societies was not very large, their influence on society in general was considerable.

The Finance Minister stated at the outset that the Fund whose Silver Jubilee celebration he was inaugurating was a pioneer institute of its type in India. Its one good feature was that the expenses of its management were kept down considerably. This was indeed a great service, which its management was rendering to its members.

Welcoming the Finance Minister and the guests Mr. S. P. Patel, Post-Master-General, Bombay Circle, and the chairman of the Fund reviewed the activities of the Fund since its inception. He said that the sole object of the Fund was to alleviate to some extent the distress caused to the families and dependents of the families of the members in event of their deaths.

The Fund, claimed a membership of over 3,000 postal employees and has an eleven-man managing committee.

Compliment to Hindu Population, Too

GOVERNOR ON SURVIVAL OF ORTHODOX CHURCH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

HIS Holiness Moran Mar Baselios Geevarghese, Catholicos of East and Supreme Ecclesiastical Head of the Orthodox Syrian Church of Malabar, was given a public reception at a function held under the joint auspices of a number of Churches and Christian organisations of Bombay at Robert Money School compound this evening. Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, was in the chair.

Addressing the gathering His Holiness said that most of the conflicts among Christain denominations were for power and not on matters of faith. In the name of Lord Christ they were one. He, therefore, urged for unity among different churches.

Tracing the history of the Orthodox Church, His Holiness said one noteworthy feature of the Church was that it had kept the ancient Christain teachings without any change.

Raja Maharaj Singh while addressing His Holiness said that the fact that the Orthodox Church survived 2,000 years was complimentary not only to its members but also to the Hindu population surrounding them, for if there was persecution it was not possible.

Raja Maharaj Singh also stressed the need for all Christains to stand together.

Earlier the Rt. Rev. W. Lee, Bishop of Bombay, Mr. J. S. Malelu and Mrs. John Matti and others welcomed His Holiness the Catholicos who has come to Bombay in connection with the consecration of the United Christain Church at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar. The function will take places tomorrow at 7 a.m.

BARODA STUDENTS' STRIKE CONTINUES

BARODA, Dec. 8, (PTI): Baroda University students' indefinite strike over the dismissal of two students of the School of Social Work, stayed away from their class for the second day today

Students of the Medical College were, however, allowed by the Strike Action Committee to do ward duty for reasons of humanity and to attend to dispensation work as the few available bodies could not be wasted any more.

Today's feature of the strike was a thousand strong cycle procession by students shouting slogans for the removal of Dr. (Miss) Perin Vakharia, Dean of the Social Work Faculty.

At a meeting held later by the processionists, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel, a member of the Action Committee, urged the student community to continue the strike until their "just demands based on the agreement of December 1950 were conceded

British Bases For Atom—Bombers

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPA): Great Britain and the United States were reported agreed Saturday on plans to make the British Island a huge aircraft carrier for attack by jet bombers which could carry atomic bombs to the Soviet heartland in the event of war, writes D. Murray, UPA Aviation Writer.

An Air Ministry spokesman said there was "no reason to doubt the existence of a reported over all plan although its details are shrouded in secrecy.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Dec.

Previous Closing	43.8
Today's Opening	43.9
Difference	
Today's Closing	43.8
Difference	-0.1

Between You And Me

By "Me"

IT started with "Grow more food".

Mr. Munshi developed it "Treely" and celebrated the Vanamahotsava in Italy.

Pandit Nehru has now given the clarion call to "grow more wealth"

But "grow more votes" is the need of the hour.

* *

A theologian in America has declared that the man in the moon is a woman.

In the recent nominations a candidate questioned the validity of another and tried to disqualify him on the ground that he was described as a "woman" in the electoral list.

A Congress candidate has been summoned by the A.I.C.C. office to Delhi to explain the conduct of his wife who is opposing a Congress nominee as an Independent

Woman loomed large in the Family Planning Conference recently held in Bombay.

Eve is very much in the news; still she complains she is having a raw deal.

* *

A snake charmer in Birbhum is reported to be having a brisk business by playing the pied piper, luring the snakes in the open and charging the audience Rs. 5 each.

Let not his music reach the ears of Mr. Mahabir Tyagi and attract men from "the snake pit of the Income Tax Department.

* *

Addressing social science students in Bombay Dr. M. R. Jayakar said that their work was "a projection of the very conception of a personal god into modern times."

Work is worship.

* *

Commenting on the Princes' decision to contest the elections, Pandit Nehru said that their active participation in politics would gradually bring them out of their "secluded and secure" position.

The Princes are trying to have the best of both the worlds. They will be Commoners in public and autocrats in their palaces.

* *

Addressing the students of the Annamalai University, Minister Gopala Reddi said: "Short of inter-communal marriages, I am unable to other any other solution to the canker of communalism."

Is he sure that the progeny of inter-communalism will not be communalism itself? In Madras there are such amazing denominations like "Brahmin Christians" and "Nadar Christians"

* *

A Government of India directive prescribes that payment of pensions to pensioners above the age of 70 should not be made without verifying the fact of their existence

Sweet seventeen becomes suspicious seventy. But pensioners will not oblige.

* *

During Pandit Nehru's visit to Gwalior a potato seller built an imposing arch, which bore a new slogan "Eat more potatoes and vote for the Congress".

In view of their new alliance with the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Socialists will prefer the grafted "po-ma-toes" to potatoes.

* *

The Marmoli Kasturba Ashram is mourning the loss of one of its faithful inmates—a dog which served for twenty years as unpaid chowkidar. Ever since he came to the Ashram the dog used to be present regularly at the Ashram prayers in the morning and evening.

This is more than dog sense Probably he is the lineal descendant of the Mahabharata dog which followed Yudhishtra to the gates of heaven.

* *

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia says: "Socialism is Communism minus Centralisation plus Democracy minus Russia.

This arithmetical simplification does not provide for the Ambedkar bracket.

* *

FOREIGN policy of the Government of India has begun to loom large in electioneering speeches. When an examinee in British history was asked to compare and contrast Henry VIII's foreign and domestic policy, he wrote that Henry VIII began his foreign policy by marrying Catherine of Arragon and started his domestic policy by divorcing her and marrying Anne Boleyn. This school boy's dictum rules the roost today in electioneering campaigns.

Matrimonial diplomacy and dynastic alliances have now given place to electoral alliance and companionate marriages between parties. The Scheduled Castes — Socialist combine is the strangest and the most opportunist of coalitions. On a momentous issue like Kashmir, the Socialist party, according to its election manifesto, has resolved that the Constituent Assembly should not only set up a representative government, but also decide finally the issue of accession, which decision should be taken by India and the World as final. As to how the rest of the Kashmir territory should be recovered from the hands of the aggressor, can only be decided after the verdict of the Constituent Assembly. The Socialist Party believes that after that stage, the issue should be settled between India and Pakistan themselves without any outside intervension."

Despite this unequivocal declaration in the Socialist manifesto, the party bosses have entered into an electoral pact with Dr. Ambedkar and his party who have openly opposed Pandit Nehru's policy and have adumbrated the partition of Kashmir on communal basis. Probably in the fever and heat of elections principles vanish into thin air. For sheer expediency, the socialist policy-makers are hard to beat.

* *

After this electoral alliance, Dr. Ambedkar's is the whiphand and Dr. Lohia, the erstwhile foreign policy expert of the party, has to play the second fiddle. But that does not prevent Dr. Lohia from criticising Pandit Nehru's foreign policy as a colossal failure. According to him, Pandit Nehru's foreign policy is not independent but is deviating between the right and left. In Korea he said, India supported the Atlantic camp, and in China, the Soviet camp. This sort of fault-finding will not sway the polls, as the common man feels that India's prestige has gone up because of Nehru's foreign policy. In this blockaded world of "bloc" politics where even Big Powers have to play the stooge of one or the satellite of the other, Pandit Nehru's "Non-Involvement" policy is itself an original line. His outspoken sentiments at the Colombo Conference, bold recognition of China when other democracies were looking askance at it and refusal to be present at San Francisco to sign on the dotted line are eloquent proofs of a positive and constructive foreign policy, neither begging the favour nor fearing the hate of either of the "blocs". In Bombay, Pandit Nehru reiterated "even at the risk of praising myself, I will say that our foreign policy is the greatest factor for raising the prestige of India in World Councils". One need not grudge the need of praise due to the Prime Minister. With a cold war in the Atlantic and hot war in the Pacific, with our own hands full in Kashmir and a menacing food situation, nobody could have done better in piloting the country safe through storm and stress.

* *

One test of the success of our foreign policy is evident from the fact that other nations look to us for inspiration in their freedom fight. Pandit Nehru's espousal of the cause of Iran and Egypt in their dispute with the British gave not only moral strength to the Asiatic Powers, but also caused a flutter in the chancelleries of Europe and America. The request of Sudan Nationalists to India to sponsor their cause of freedom is another tribute to our foreign policy, especially as Sudan knows that we are championing the cause of Egypt. This is the answer to Dr. Lohia's straight question "Has the freedom of India made any ddifference to the world?" It has not only made a difference in favour of struggling nations for freedom, but has also upset the balance of forces of imperialism in the Middle East and in the Far East.

Unfortunately Pandit Nehru's foreign policy puzzles Socialist friends as much as it confounds our foreign opponents. That is, in a sense, the measure of success of his foreign policy. Even an ardent admirer of Nehru like Eleanor Roosevelt criticised his stand on the Japanese Peace Treaty and said that it amounted to leaving the democracies severely alone. Recently Mr. John Foster Dulles, President Truman's special representative on the Japanese Peace Treaty negotiations, declared that India's refusal to sign San Francisco treaty was akin to the Chinese Communist line of "Asia for Asiatics" and such a policy would make it "Asia for Russians". This castigation overlooks a number of common traditions and vital links that have grown up in Indo-American relations, and may retard the progress of democracy in the East. In the Inter-Asian Conference held in Delhi, Pandit Nehru scouted all idea of a parallel organisation to the United Nations, such as League of Asiatic Nations.

His ambition is to bring about a better understanding between the East and the West and an oneness of outlook based on common ideals of peace and democracy. To read in Pandit Nehru's stand on the Japanese Peace Treaty the slogan of "Asia for Asiatics", is a figment of overheated imagination. Many American friends of India regretted that Pandit Nehru missed the crown of Asian Leadership by not going to San Francisco. Pandit Nehru never coveted Asian leadership, and even if he had, he was glad to lose it rather than sign on the dotted line in San Francisco.

Riding the hobbyhorse of Chiang-Kai-Shek and ignoring the de facto regime in China, who is losing Asia to Russia? America, and certainly not India.

With British Imperialism in Malaya, American democracy supporting the puppet raj of Bao Dai in Viet Nam and United States underwriting the Pacific Pact with all Asian Nations declining to be in it, who is losing Asia to Russians?

By an obstinate policy of not facing facts, the United Nations have already driven China into the Russian fold. If they do not retrace their steps, admit China into the United Nations and enable her to have her independent say in Asian matters, they need not blame India for selling the pass to Russians. According to Mr. Dulles, the only choice for Asia is either Moscow or Washington. This shows scant courtesy to the independence and national feelings of Asian countries. Nothing will alienate the democracies of Asia more than the vapourings of Mr. Dulles.

* *

MR. ASOKA MEHTA has thrown a bomb-shell on the eve of elections. Criticising the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the foreign Oil Companies for the starting of refineries, he said that it would not be worth a scrap of paper and the same would be repudiated the moment the Socialists came into power.

Years back when the British Raj was in power, the Congress passed a resolution that it would repudiate all debts entered into by the British bureaucracy which were not palpably in the interests of India. Though the transfer of power was not then in the offing, this resolution created a stir in the City circles of London. When the Congress actually came to power, they did not repudiate any foreign debts, but were anxious and are still so that Mr. Churchill should not disown the responsibility for the repayment of our sterling balances. Strange are the ways of history, and even an economic expert of Mr. Asoka Mehta's calibre cannot order or change its time-table.

* *

In Britain, the Conservatives under the lead of Mr. Churchill fretted and fumed against Labour's policy of nationalisation of the steel industry and declared that they would reverse it when they came to power. Now Mr. Churchill is busy doing it. But the repudiation of the oil agreement will not be as easy as the Socialists think. It is true that the oil companies being forced to quit or threatened with the upsurge of nationalism in the base of operations are anxious to get a foothold in India. But that is no reason why we should not exploit their necessity to our own advantage, the more so because the oil companies were adamant when we started negotiations with them in 1948. We are not enamoured of the past history of these oil combines with their inglorious record of predatory capitalism and allied imperialism in the Middle East or South-East Asia. Oil millionaires copper barons and rubber magnates are not a little responsible for the storm that is raging in the Pacific waters. But the fact stares us in the face that we cannot get on without oil, and there is deficiency in India. Even the Burma Government with its tremendous oil resources has to seek aid from foreign companies and has entered into an agreement with them. On the issue of oil imperialism, there is no difference between the Congress Government and the Socialist policy-makers.

* *

The oil agreement is like the curate's egg. It contains many clauses which are not to our liking. But the major point is that we are assured of regular supplies to oil the wheels of our industry and transport. Mr. Asoka Mehta's main grievance is that we have given the oil companies a lease of thirty years with all its attendant exploitation. So long as we have not got the technical personnel and capital equipment for starting national refineries, we cannot help paying the price. But the saving grace is that there is a ceiling price to protect the interests of the consumers and that Indian personnel will be trained to man technical jobs. In view of the fact that we have given a moratorium to private enterprise from immediate nationalisation, the lease given to oil companies need not be a bugbear.

* *

Another of Mr. Asoka Mehta's charges is that on an investment of 45 crores, the oil companies will derive a profit of 16 crores thus earning a bumper dividend of 35 per cent. Though this will ultimately mean an invisible export of goods from our country, this dividend will not compare unfavourably with profits netted by some of the managing agencies in India. We are not apologetic about the agreement with its potentialities for profiteering But the question is relevent whether these oil companies are not reaping more in the present stage of unregulated distribution with no control over prices

One point on which the public would like to have information is whether these oil refineries will be restricted to supply only for India or whether they will be allowed to supply to other countries also. One will not mind supply of oil to any destination in peace time But complications will arise in the event of war, in case the company has complete freedom of trade with other countries. If India is neutral and the refineries are given full freedom to supply oil to other nations involved in war, it will be considered as an act of belligerency Though we are sure that Pandit Nehru with his "Non-involvement" policy would have stipulated safeguards on the above score, it is better if the full text of the agreement is published for public information.

UNITY AND DIVERSITY

"Owing to the defects of our mentality uniformity has to a certain extent to be admitted and sought after; still the real aim of Nature is a true unity supporting a rich diversity. Her secret is clear enough from the fact that though she moulds on one general plan, she insists always on an infinte variation.

The plan of the human form is one, yet no two human beings are precisely alike in their physical characteristics. Human nature is one in its constituents and its grand lines, but no two human beings are precisely alike in their temperament, characteristics and psychological substance. All life is one in its essential plan and principle; even the plant is a recognisable brother of the animal, but the unity of life admits and encourages an infinite variety of types.

The natural variation of human communities from each other proceeds on the same plan as the variation of individuals; each develops its own character, variant principle, natural law. This variation and fundamental following of its own separate law is necessary to its life, but it is equally necessary to the healthy total life of mankind. For the principle of variation does not prevent free interchange, does not oppose the enrichment of all from a common stock and of the common stock by all which we have seen to be the ideal principle of existence; on the contrary, without a secure variation such interchange and mutual assimilation would be out of question. Therefore we see that in this harmony between our unity and our diversity lies the secret of life; Nature insists equally in all her works upon unity and upon variation.

We shall find that a real spiritual and psychological unity can allow a free diversity and dispense with all but the minimum of uniformity which is sufficient to embody the community of nature and of essential principle. Until we can arrive at that perfection, the method of uniformity has to be applied, but we must not overapply it on peril of discouraging life in the very sources of its power, richness and sane natural self-unfolding."

—SRI AUROBINDO

(To celebrate Sri Aurobindo's Nirvana Day, Sri Aurobindo Circle, Bombay, has arranged a week of activities from the 5th to 12th inst., including lectures and musical soiree by Sri Dulip Kumar Roy.)

ODDS AGAINST BEING BORN?

They've been computed at 300 trillion to one. Geneticists say that only once in that many times could the right combination of hereditary factors occur to create you exactly as you are. This is so because each of your parents theoretically was able to produce about 16 1/2 million different combinations as each passed along 24 chromosomes which determined your characteristics. So, when you were conceived the proper combination just happened at exactly the right instance as far as you're concerned. The same odds can be said to exist against the possibility of another person being born who matches you cell for cell.

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MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—2 Sets diesel generators comprising of (1) Lister Diesel engine, 4 cylinders, 40 HP, 1000 R.P.M., directly coupled to Columbia Manufacturing Co. Cleveland Ohio alternator, 440|230 Volts, 1000 R. P. M., 3 Phase 50 cycles excitation volts 110, power factor 8, 31 K. V. A. or 25 Kilowatt, 45.4 Amps. (2) One Lister diesel engine, 4 cylinders. 50 H.P., 1000 R.P.M. directly coupled to Mawdsley's Ltd. Dursley (England) alternator, 1000 R.P.M., 400|230 Volts, 43.3 Amps, K.V.A. 30, 3 Phase, 50 cycles, power factor 8, Excitation volts 128. Correspond—Manager, Mahalaxmi Picture Palace, Belanganj, Agra. (1506)

For sale—One Daniel Adamson & Co., Dukinfield, Manchester (England) make Lancashire boiler 30 ft. x7-1|2 ft. 160 lb. working pressure, rating 1034 complete (1) with all mountings and fittings and working at present, with current certificate. (2) One Hicks and Hargreaves make Corlis Valve compound condensing engine, HP cylinder diameter 14" LP cylinder diameter 26" stroke 26" about 350 BHP, 75 R P M, flywheel dia. 18-1|2 ft. with 7 grooves of 13|4" of rope. (3) One Vertical steam engine of 15 BHP, single cylinder 6", stroke 8", R.P.M. 80, complete in working order. (4) 2 Saraswati (Punjab) make expellers Krupp standard type complete in running order. (5) One petrol driven trailor pump 4" suction, 3" delivery, suitable for 150 ft. head, complete in all respect in running order but without hose pipe (Maker Coventry climax Engines Ltd., Godiva) (6) Cast Iron rotary Ghanis of Marshall type, (7) One Greens Economiser of 96 tubes, complete. Correspond—Shri Mahalakshmi Oil Mills Ltd. Jeonimandi, Agra. (1489)

For Sale—One complete power plant comprising of (1) One Marshall's Lancashire boiler 28 ft. x7 ft., Complete with all mountings and fittings, working pressure 140 lbs., Rating 867, year of make 1902, having galways tubes and with current certificate. (2) One slide valve cross compound Rustom Proctor's make condensing engine of about 150 I.H.P., 80 R.P.M. H.P., dia. 12" and LP diameter 20", stroke 24" complete with jet condenser and engine driven boiler feed pump, flywheel 8 ft. diameter, having 6 grooves for 1-1|2" diameter ropes. Correspond—Shubhkaran Seksaria, Belanganj, Agra (1483)

END SPECTRE OF COMMUNALISM

Amrit Kaur's Call To Students

WALTAIR, Dec. 8 (PTI).

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR, India's Minister for Health and Communications, called upon the youth of the country to banish the "spectre" of communal spirit which brought about the disaster of partition and was stalking in another guise today.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who was delivering the convocation address of the Andhra University, today also asked the youngmen and women to get rid of all those social customs and usages which were a drag on society.

She said that Hindi must be fostered and cherished and youth must take pride in making it an all-India language in the best and widest sense of the term. As for English, however, there could never be any antipathy to it, she said.

She added: "With the division of the country into linguistic and autonomous States there had naturally grown within us a patriotic fervour which is all to the good. But while we have to serve our particular State with all the zeal and energy at our command we must always look beyond the narrow confines of our State".

Rajkumari asked students to dedicate their lives to the service of the country.

"In a country like ours, which is a vast and thirsty land crying out for the refreshing rain of devoted service, it is a tragedy that our young men and women, by and large, cannot all be harnessed for the uplift and betterment of rural India. Government jobs, however, can only accommodate a limited number, but I feel very strongly that the social services should be able to absorb the intelligentsia. If the call to serve the villages were strong enough within you, I am quite sure that no State Government could refuse to take advantage of your services."

POPULATION CONTROL

As a measure to control population, she suggested the fixing of a minimum age of marriage. No educated girl should marry until she had finished her studies, qualified for a profession and served in it for three years and no young man should undertake the responsibilities of married life until he was a wage earner, she said.

COLOUR BAR IN U. K. AGAINST STUDENTS

Labour M.P.'s Charge

LONDON, Dec. 8, (PTI-Reuter): Mr Reginald Sorenson, Labour M.P., said in the House of Commons yesterday that there was evidence of colour bar against students in parts of Britain. He appealed to landladies not to shut their doors against African students. He said that the same criticism and appeal applied to some hospitals also.

Quoting from a letter, he said that for a vacancy in a hospital there were six applicants, one Indian, one African, one Pole and three British. The Medical Superintendent, Mr Sorenson said, refused to consider any non-British applicants.

Mr. D D. Jadhav (Congress) was elected as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sholapur Municipal Borough for the ensuing year at a general body of the Borough.

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No Alliance With Russia Or U.S.

SOCIALIST PARTY'S STAND

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Madhu Limaye and Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Socialist leaders, told pressmen today that their party would not commit itself to an alliance with either the United States of America of Soviet Russia. The Socialists held that what was necessary for the welfare and progress of the peoples of Asia and Africa was an alliance between them to form a third force for mutual protection and help.

A military or ideological alliance with either the USA or Russia was out of the question.

With regard to the issue of reservation for the Scheduled castes and tribes, Mr. Tricumdas said that it was necessary under present conditions to give these castes and tribes protection, and this would be the case for at least the next ten years, until such time as they were brought to the standard of the other communities. When these backward classes had been brought to the level of the others, the privileges would be dispensed with.

Enunciating the policy and programme of the Socialist Party Mr. Limaye stated that it stood for nationalisation of basic industries. The Party's programme of agrarian reforms, capital levy and the fixation of ceiling on incomes was meant to bring about equality and grind down the angularities in the country's economic structure.

DHONDE MOVES IN TEACHERS' CAUSE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. V. Donde, President of the Bombay State Primary Teachers' Federation, who was waiting the arrival of Chief Minister B. G. Kher to the Secretariat this afternoon to acquaint him with the latest developments in the teachers' dispute returned home disappointed as the Chief Minister did not come to the Secretariat, it is learnt.

Mr. Donde, had, however, called upon Mr. Sardesai, Education Secretary in the morning and discussed the demands of the teachers.

Mr. Donde told reporters that the teachers had been pressing their demands as early as 1947, and had been driven to desperation. The Federation would give due notice of strike to Government within a period of ten days, if their negotiations failed.

However, Mr. Donde emphasised, the teachers hoped that Government would consider referring the matter to arbitration so that matters could be settled by the tribunal.

42,000 Strike Notices

BOMBAY, Saturday: More than 42,000 strike notices have been received from primary teachers all over Bombay State, the President of the Primary Teachers' Association, Mr. M. V. Donde said here today. The strike notices will be submitted to Government on December 16, informing them that they would go on a general strike a week later if their case was not sent for adjudication by then.

MALIK'S MOVE DEFEATED

Issue Of All-German Elections

PARIS, Dec. 8, (PTI-Reuter): A West German spokesman alleged today that the East German constitution "conforms in theory to democracy —only on paper."

Dr. Heinrich Von Brentano, Chairman of the West German Christian Democratic Party, told the United Nations Special 'ad hoc' Committee hearing views on the possibility of "free and secret" elections throughout Germany that he could call three million refugees from the Soviet zone (of Germany) to testify about conditions there.

No representatives of East Germany were present.

Earlier the committee defeated by 20 votes to 16 with 18 abstentions an adjournment motion by Soviet delegate Jacob Malik.

East Germany Accepts

BERLIN, Dec. 8, (PTI-Reuter): East Germany tonight officially accepted the United Nations invitation to send a delegation to Paris to present to the General Assembly their view on all-German elections.

Egyptians Give Up Police March

SUEZ, Dec. 8 (UPA): Egyptian authorities today called off, pending instructions from Cairo, a police march "to meet force with force" against 6,000 British troops supported by artillery, tanks and armoured cars, writes Zazi Salama, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Suez Governor Ibrahim Zaki Khore ordered police to stop their march at the request of city authorities after a British combat force, spearheaded by a crack parachute brigade, dug into position.

The British started "Operation Bulldozer" on schedule at dawn to drive a new "safe" road through a number of mud huts to the virtually isolated water plant supplying the Suez garrison. The British artillery ringed the area. Road blocks were thrown up 20 miles out on the Suez-Cairo highway. Traffic from Suez to the road was halted. The British cut all telephone and cable lines linking Suez port with the rest of Egypt last night.

In Cairo an Egyptian Interior Ministry communique said police, ordered to advance to prevent road demolition work, could not get near enough to go into action because the British had set up long range field guns around the area.

Cultural Unity Of Linguistic Groups

DR. PRASAD ON ROLE OF UNIVERSITIES

ALIGARH, Dec. 8 (UPI).

THE President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, stressed here today the essential unity underlying the composite Indian culture which has evolved and synthesised through the centuries without effacement of any cultural group.

"Our essay in cultural integration and our determination not to efface any cultural group is the most important and prominent feature of our history", he declared.

Dr. Prasad, who was addressing the annual convocation of the Aligarh University, said that the India of today as also its culture was but a product of the joint efforts of all its children. "No one in India today—whatever be his religion, or language or race or caste—can claim that India belongs to him alone, for, in the making of the present-day India every other section has played as important a part as his own group has done".

"In order to become an organ of the cultural life of India," said Dr. Rajendra Prasad, "this University as also other universities must become such a beacon of the light of the principle of Sulah-i-Kul (peace and toleration) the rays of which would, by spreading to every corner of the country and by penetrating into the heart of every section of the population, completely remove the darkness of all communal ideas and conflicts. I feel that in order to prepare a temper favourable to this principle, it is necessary that every one of our universities should draw the attention of our people solely to our basic unity instead of painting their external differences.

TIME FOR ACTION

"If we make a provision," he continued, "for carrying the basic elements of our culture to every linguistic group in the words of their own language, it is possible, in my opinion, that this psychological gulf may be bridged to a certain extent. For instance the word "Paramatman" denotes in Sanskrit the same reality which the world "Khuda" does in the Persian language and the word 'Allah' in the Arabic language. But by hearing the word 'Allah' the devotee of 'Parmataman' does not have the feeling that another name of his God is being repeated, nor does the devotee of 'Allah' feel that 'Paramatman' is just another word to denote his Lord. Such poets as Kabir, Jayesi and Rahim had tried to fill this psychological gulf caused by linguistic differences.

Notwithstanding the differences between the North and the South, he said, both were indebted to each, for, the North had given quite a lot to the South and so also had the South given to the North. Similarly, the Hindus had made quite a great contribution to the life of the Muslims and so had the Muslims done to the life of the Hindus.

DR. PRASAD HONOURED

Dr. Prasad, delivered his address in Hindi for the first time in the history of the University.

The University conferred the degree of Daktur-Al-Haquq (Doctor of Law 'honororis causa') on Dr. Prasad in the presence of a distinguished gathering. Those present included the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Mr. H. P. Modi, who is also the chief rector of the University, Lady Modi, Dr. Najibullah Khan, Afghanistan's Ambassador to India and Nawab of Chattari, pro-vice chancellor of the University.

LACK OF CULTURAL EDUCATION

Present Examination System Defective

MYSORE, Dec. 8 (PTI): Prof. A. R. Wadia, Pro-Vice Chancellor of the Baroda University, today said that the present examination systems were responsible for the lack of cultural education.

Prof. Wadia, who was delivering the Convocation address of the Mysore University, said that continuous study on the part of the students should be ensured by regular library work, periodical tests and examinations.

He added that it was not, "practical politics" to dislodge the English language from its present position till "we have enough books in the new medium of expression that will conform to needs of university students."

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Magsar Shud 11, 2008
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Avval 9, 1371
Parsi: Tir 8, 1321
Sunrise 7-00 a.m. **Sunset** 6-02 p.m.
Hightide 08-26, 22-12 Lowtide 02-55, 15-16

Today's Engagements

ELECTION MEETING AT TARDEO: Under the auspices of the Walkeshwar-Mahalakshmi Election Committee, a public meeting will be held at Arthur Road Bhatt Chawls, Tardeo at 7 p.m. when Mr. Morarji Desai will speak. The Congress candidates Messrs. Homi Talyarkhan and V. B. Gandhi will also address.

SOCIALIST PARTY, BOMBAY: Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan will address meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan at 6 p.m.

CITY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE: First session at 8-30 a.m. at Podar College, Matunga. Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan will address at 10 a.m.

RAJASTHANI VIDYARTHI SANGH: Meeting of members at Marwari Commercial High School Hall, Gajedar Park, Cheera Bazar at 3 p.m.

RAMARAJYA PARISHAD: Public meeting at Shivaji Park at 6 p.m. Swami Karpatriji Maharaj will speak.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "Yoga aphorisms of Patanjali". Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park. 5-30 p.m.

Cyclonic Storm Off Madras

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Dec 8: The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

The cyclonic storm in south-East Bay of Bengal has moved northwards and is probably severe. It is centred this morning about 500 miles to the east of Madras, and is likely to move in a north-ernly or north-north-easterly direction.

Dry weather prevailed over the country, except for a few light thundershowers in coastal Tamilnad.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in Deccan (desh), south Madhya Bharat and the adjoining parts of east Rajasthan, and west Madhya Pradesh. The lowest temperature over the plains of India was forty degrees F. and recorded at Guna and Gwalior.

Following is the daily weather chart:

Ahmedabad	85	55	0	0.5	—0.1
Belgaum	79	49	0	8.8	+2.4
BOMBAY	88	68	0	2.8	—0.3
Calcutta	84	60	0	5.5	+0.1
Delhi	75	46	0	0.9	+0.4
Madras	84	73	0.1	13.3	—14.5
Poona	82	50	0	12.9	

Monkeys: Good Dollar Earners

BOMBAY, Saturday.

India's export of wild animals, snakes and birds, mainly to European countries and America is increasing, according to one of the country's biggest exporters.

The animals most in demand from India are monkeys, elephants and tigers which find their way to the zoos and circuses abroad. The monkeys are also used for vivisection—mainly in America. India is now exporting annually about 20,000 monkeys which have become a good dollar-earner for the country.

America is now the main buyer of India's animals, snakes and birds, whereas before the war it was Japan. During the war the trade in animals had died down. But after the war it revived as several European countries principally Germany started to replenish their zoos.

Maintain High Standard Of Medical Training

S. J. MEHTA CRITICISES METHOD OF ADMISSION TO COLLEGES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

DR. S. J. MEHTA, Professor of Operational Surgery and Hon. Surgeon to the J. J. Hospital, today presiding over the ninth Bombay Medical Congress, complained that the standard of training in the Medical Colleges in India has been falling in the past few years. The standard of the M.B.B.S. examination in 1951 was not as high as it was in 1937, he said.

Major-General S. L. Bhatia, Director-General of Health Services, Hyderabad, inaugurated the conference at the Taj Mahal Hotel today. The conference was attended by over 300 members of the medical profession in the city. Earlier Dr. B. B. Yodh, welcoming the delegates, related the history of the Congress.

Major-General Bhatia in his inaugural address stressed that the greatest attention should be given to medical education and medical research as the quality of medical relief would be in direct proportion to the standard of medical education in any country.

In public health, he said, preventive side should receive greater attention than the curative.

Dr. Mehta, the president in his speech said that the institutions teaching medicine in India could not be compared with those of the first class in western countries. One of the important factors which the medical colleges in India had to bear in mind was the training of the proper type of students. He also said that the present method of admission to medical colleges was defective.

Mr. K. U. Jhatakia, the Secretary of the Congress, thanked the guests. Short talks on some of the important medical problems were given by prominent members of the profession in the city.

The conference will meet again at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday at 9-30 a.m.

STUDENTS' PARLIAMENT

Kher Inaugurates At Wilson College

BOMBAY, Saturday.

It was easy to make unemployed young men and women Fascists or gangsters, but it was difficult to make them decent and useful citizens, **said Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, while inaugurating the Students' Parliament of Wilson College today.** On his arrival he was greeted by an eleven-gun salute—exploding eleven Diwali 'atom bombs'.

Mr. Kher expressed the hope that the training which students received in the Wilson College Parliament would stand them in good stead in life after their studies and in making a success of democracy in India.

The Wilsonian Parliament, in which the Congress commands a majority, today elected Mr. N.V.V. J. Swami, a member of the Socialist Party, as its Speaker and set a new precedent.

Rev. James Kellock President, in his speech outlined the policy of his Government.

Industrial Disputes

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Twenty-nine industrial disputes between employers and workers were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators, in Bombay State, during October last, 14 of these being under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act.

No settlement could be arrived at in 38 cases, 11 of these being under the BIR Act.

Indo-Nepal Air Service

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Indian National Airways' scheduled Calcutta-Khatmandu service which was stopped in June on account of the monsoons will be resumed with four frequencies a week from December 13, the airline announced today.

The service will be Calcutta-Muzaffarpur-Patna - Khatmandu and vice-versa on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Sunday. Shuttle return service will also be run between Patna and Khatmandu on the same days.

HINDI VOTED DOWN

Debate On Medium In Universities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The students of Bombay University today voted against the proposal that Hindi should be made medium of instruction in University education throughout India, in the D. N. Sirur Trophy Inter-Collegiate debate held in the University Convocation Hall Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. V. Vyas presided over the debate which was held under the auspices of Students' Union of the School of Economics and Sociology of the University of Bombay. The proposal fell through by a majority of 107 against 98

The debate, described by the president as very thought-provoking, instructive and intelligent one, was quite lively as well as eloquent. Justice Vyas said it was an established fact that Hindi would replace English as the official languge of India after 15 years and then there would be no other alternative but to adopt Hindi as the medium of instruction in all the stages of education. He also opined that Hindi being the only language spoken by the majority of the population in India it alone can replace English in our country.

The trophy was won by the Sophia College, Miss F. K. Parekh of Law College, Miss Eva Moss of Sophia College and Mr. J. F. Dastoor of Sydenham College won the first, second and the third prizes respectively. In all 44 students from all the 22 colleges in Bombay participated in the debate.

Revised Pension Rules

OPTION TO PRIMARY TEACHERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The primary teachers whose pensions are governed by the Bombay Civil Services Rules, have been allowed to exercise the option for the revised pension rules before March 31, 1952 or before the primary teachers retires from service, whichever is earlier. This concession was given to primary teachers because it was represented that they were not aware of the fact that the revised pension rules are applicable to them and so they could not exercise the option in time.

If a primary teacher does not communicate his intention in this respect to the Administrative Officer, District School Board or the Authorised Municipality, as the case may be, within the prescribed period, he will be presumed to have opted for the revised pension rules.

A primary teacher who has already retired or who retires after April 1 1950 but on or before December 31, 1951 will be permitted to exercise the option after the date of retirement but not late, than March 31, 1952. Where a primary teacher, who has already retired after April 1, 1950 but on or before the 31st December 1951 does not communicate his intention to the Administrative Officer, as the case may be, on or before March 31, 1952 will be presumed to have opted for the existing rules.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, DEC. 9.

BOMBAY

244m.—7-45 a.m. Kishori Ghia, L G songs, 8-15 Mohammad Husain, 11-45 Ekal Pravasi, 12-15 For women, 1-10 B G Khaladkar, shahnai 1-45 Sunday afternoon prom., 5-30 R G Joshi, khayal, 6-10 B G Khaladkar, 7 Kishori Ghia, L G songs, 7-30 Pandurang Amberkar, khayal, 7-45 For industrial workers, 8-45 Kishori Ghia, L G songs, 9-15 Palghat Subramania Iyer, 10 Music of the Masters.

VARIATIONS

8 a.m. B G Khaladkar, shahnai, 8-45 Dinanath Powle, L M songs, 11-45 Pandurang Amberkar, khayal, 12-15 R G Joshi, khayal, 1 Dinanath Powle, L M songs, 1-30 Ravishankar Sharma, L H songs, 1-50 Gangaprasad Pathak, khayal, 6 Composition of P G Gupte, 8-15 Dinanath Powle, L M songs, 8 30 Sahitya Sangam, Kannada Dhara, 8-45 Eknath Hatiskar and party, 9 Ravishankar Sharma, L H songs 9-30 Radio trailer, 9-45 Ganzaprasad Pathak, vocal music, 10-30 Mohammad Husain, khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m.—326.1m.—8-15 a.m. Dinanath Upadhyay (vilambit), 6 Taslimkhan Raza Hussain, Kavi Nanalana songs, 6-35 Amare Tuanthi. (Ahmedabad only), 8 Dinanath Upadhyay, khayal, 8-45 Relayed from Delhi. 9-30 Dinanath Upadhyay, khayal.

RADIO GOA: SUNDAY

9610 Kilocycles—31.22 metres

8-00 Hindi Film music, 9-30 Music by Air, 9-45 Music by Air 10-00 Cavalcade of Music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of Melody, 11-00 Ten top tunes of the Week, 12-00 Meet the band, 12-30 Voice of Prophecy, 1-00 Request programme, 2-00 Hindi request programme, 3-00 Hindi film music, 4-00 Salon Serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of the Air, 5-00 Through the Listening glass, 5-30 Back to the Bible.

CEYLON: SUNDAY

19.84 metres 15120 kcs.
41.72 metres 7190 kcs.
25.05 metres 11975 kcs.

7-15 a.m. It's a good day, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Star of today, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Radio Ceylon Camera Club, 9-15 Penfriends Corner, 9-30 Choice of the people, 10-30 Jazz Record shop, 11-00 Hindi programmes, 12-00 noon Musical clock, 12-30 p.m. Curtain call, 1-00 Close down.

5-00 p.m. Hindi programmes, 6-30 The Lipton show (Hindi), 7-00 Festival of Waltzes, 7-15 4 Stars and a Starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth, 7-55 Rhodes record of the day, 8-00 Famous Tenors, 8-30 Melody Tours (Government Tourist Bureau), 9-00 Relay Voice of America, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventide Echoes, 10-15 Close down.

SAIGON

6-30 p.m. News, 7-30 Gramophone records as requested by or for listeners.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5-30 p.m. Calling all forces, 6-45 Music from Grand Hotel, 7-45 Concerto, 9 Ray's a laugh, 9-45 Sunday service, 11 In town tonight.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London calling Asia, 7-45 Bachchon ke liye, 8-15 Radio se Angrezi, 8-25 In se miliye, 8-35 In se miliye.

Ghoosaniyo

Shri Jethalal Somaiyya will broadcast a talk in Gujarati entitled "Ghoosaniyo" in the series "Trasdayyak Triputi" on December 10 at 8-30 p.m. from All India Radio, Bombay

The programme can be heard on 244 and 61.98 metres.

Foreign Liquor Permits

BOMBAY, Saturday.

As there is a large accumulation of applications for the renewal of foreign liquor permits at the Medical Board at the M. A. Podar Hospital, Worli, Bombay, the applications on which examinations were fixed after December 20 have been withdrawn from that Board and are being distributed amongst the remaining Medical Boards, so that they may be examined much earlier and the permits issued before the end of the month. Intimations are being sent to the applicants concerned mentioning the Medical Boards before which they have to appear for their examinations.

Air Marshal Gibbs In City

High Opinion Of IAF

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Air Marshal G. E. Gibbs, new Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief-designate of the Indian Air Force landed here today the heroic qualities of the Indian Army and the Air Force.

The 55-year old new Air Chief who succeeds the outgoing I.A.F. Chief Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, arrived in the city today aboard the P & O Liner "Strathnaver". He was accompanied by some members of his family.

Among those who greeted him at the Mole Station were Brigadier K. K. Verma on behalf of the Indian Army, Wing Commander G. B. Singh, Officer Commanding No. 2 I.A.F. Equipment Depot in Bombay, and Wing Commander K. S. Bhat, representing the outgoing C-in-C of the I.A.F.

Meeting pressmen aboard the ship which brought him, the new Air Chief who was in uniform said that he had seen a good deal of the Indian Air Force and the Indian Army during his stay in Burma and had formed a very high opinion of their quality. He further expressed delight at taking up his new appointment.

Asked whether he had in mind any suggestions for improving the I.A.F. he said that he could not put forward any suggestion till he had studied the situation.

The new Air Chief and his family will stay today at Raj Bhuvan as the guests of the Governor of Bombay. In the evening he will proceed by Frontier Mail for New Delhi where he is expected to take up his new appointment some time next week.

BOMBAY'S IRRIGATION PROJECTS

Centre's Aid Meets Partial Demand

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay told reporters today that the Government of India had met their demands fully this year in respect of the Ghataprabha and the Gangapur projects

He said inspite of Rs. 80 lakhs given by the Centre, all that Bombay would be able to do was to advance the completion of the two schemes by just a year. Both the projects, the Gangapur scheme which is expected to cost Rs. 3 crore and 34 lakhs and the Ghataprabha scheme which will cost Rs. 5 crore and 35 lakhs are well under way and were expected to be completed in 1955 and 1956.

Mr Mehta said that by utilising the present loan granted by the Centre the water from Ghataprabha would be available for use in 1952 and the water from Gangapur would be available in 1953. All this was dependent, he said, upon the Government of Bombay being able to provide Rs. 50 lakhs which he expected for each of the scheme next year. Ghataprabha would irrigate one lakh acres of land and the Gangapur would irrigate 30 thousand acres of land

Mr. Mehta told the reporters that the Government of Bombay would keep on asking for more money.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs 5 & 3 questions Rs 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kalivur M SRI-NIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Madras 17.

TWO KILLED IN LORRY MISHAP

Toll Includes Policeman And Congressman

THANA, Dec. 8 (H.S.)

TWO men, one policeman and one Congressman, were killed and ten others were injured in a serious motor accident near Khardi petrol pump on Thursday evening. The deceased Congress worker was Mr. Mulchand Wadilal Shah (45) from Shahpur.

The injured persons included four Congressmen, four policemen and the driver and the cleaner.

Mr. G. G. Mane (65), President of the Shahpur Taluka Congress Committee, who also sustained injuries in the accident and was discharged from the Thana Civil Hospital today gave a graphic description of the tragedy, in an interview to Hindusthan Samachar correspondent.

According to him, Mr. G. D. Vartak, Bombay's Minister for Local Self-Government, addressed an election meeting at Kasara in the evening and proceeded to Shahpur to address another meeting. Fifteen minutes later, at about 5 p.m., Mr. Mane, accompanied by four other Congress workers, proceeded to Shahpur to attend the meeting by a private lorry. Five other policemen also afterwards got into it. The axle of the car broke when the vehicle struck a big stone on the road near the Khardi petrol pump, and turned turtle, as a result of which Mr. Shah, one of the Congress workers, died instantaneously and one police constable succumbed to his injuries in the Shahpur hospital. The accident took place 12 miles from the venue of the meeting, which was in progress at the same time. According to Mr. Mane, the police party was not escorting the Minister, but had arrived there for bandobust at Kasara and Shahpur.

The condition of the injured persons, who have been admitted to the Thana Civil Hospital, is stated to be improving.

Congressmen Suspended

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 8, (UPI): About a dozen Congressmen have been suspended by the Hyderabad Pradesh Congress for opposing the official Congress candidates at the forthcoming elections to the Hyderabad Assembly and to parliament, it is learnt.

The Pradesh Committee is contemplating disciplinary action against 40 to 50 Congressmen.

MAHARAJAH WARNED

Not To Interfere With Congress Candidates

RAIPUR, Dec. 8, (H.S.): Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, has, in a telegram, asked the Maharajah of Bastar "not to bring pressure on certain candidates to withdra wtheid candidatures", it is learnt here.

The Chief Minister has further said that if the Maharajah did not act according to his promise, he would be regretfully obliged to take serious notice of the same. The Deputy Commissioner of Bastar has been telegraphically asked by the Chief Minister to submit a full report about the Maharajah's activities it is further understood.

Reds Turn Down All Major Demands

PAN MUN JOM, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Communists today rejected every major United Nations demand on supervision of an armistice in Korea.

"In 30 minutes the North Korean Gen. Lee Sang Cha Cho rejected everything desired by the United Nations," the United Nations spokesman said.

Negotiators have only 19 days left before the current provisional agreement on an armistice demarcation line expires on December 27.

The spokesman listed five United Nations points which he said the Communists flatly rejected at today's afternoon session: (1) No reconstruction of airfields during the armistice; (2) Continued United Nations' occupation of islands off the North Korean coast; (3) A single Armistice Commission; (4) Rotation but limitation of military forces; (5) Observation of free areas by both sides including air reconnaissance.

Lightning struck two of four balloons over Pan Mun Jon last night and they fell blazing to the ground.

The balloons filled with hydrogen were hoisted over the site to warn off aircraft.

A Fifth Air Force spokesman said American 'Sabres' and Thunderjets' fought more than 100 MIG's today in the far north of Korea.

A former Chancellor at the Siamese Consulate at Penang, Nai Charat Chanchoosak, was sentenced today to four months "rigorous imprisonment" for causing the death of another Consulate official, while under the influence of drink.

'Quake Throws Village Into Sea

MANILA, Dec. 8, (UPA).

Rescue workers, digging for bodies in Mambajao town on Camiguin Is'and, were reported fleeing today as tremors cracked open the earth at the foot of the volcanic Mount Hibok-Hibok.

Rescue teams and few constabulary troops remained in Mambajao when terrified inhabitants evacuated after the first explosions of Hibok-Hibok which continued to belch mud and smoke Saturday.

Reports reaching here so far did not give a clear picture of the damage caused by quakes.

One report said a small village on the coast below the mountain was tumbled into the sea as earthquakes rocked the northern part of the island where thousands of homeless have streamed south during the past four days.

The critical situation in Camiguin was further aggravated by the movement of refugees from village to village in some cases entering danger zones in search of food.

'Quake Recorded

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 8, (UPA): The seismograph at John Carroll University recorded a "severe quake" early Saturday strong enough to cause damage, if it hit a populated area.

The Reverend Henry Birkenhauver of Carroll said his instrument recorded the shock at 6:33 GMT.

He said the shock came from a point about 4,800 miles from here possibly in the East Indies.

DELHI RECORDS QUAKE

NEW DELHI, Dec 8, (PTI): An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin with epicentre region probably about 600 miles to the south-east of Madagascar, about 4,485 miles away from Delhi, was recorded by Delhi seismographs at .09 hours 54 minutes 55 seconds I.S.T. today.

BESTON Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): British-born Dr. James Fairbrother Edwards, who was with the Marathi Mission in India for 31 years, has died here aged 76. During his last period of service in India, covering ten years, Dr. Edwards was Principal of the United Theological College of Western India at Poona.

Karen Rebels Seize Rangoon Govt. Steamer

RANGOON, Dec. 8, (PTI).

A group of mild looking monks on board a Government river steamer 50 miles from here suddenly threw off their robes, revealed themselves as heavily armed Karen rebels and seized the vessel.

Naval gunboats and fighter planes were today searching a wide area for the ship—so far without success.

The rebels killed a member of the police escort and wounded two others in a brief scuffle. Three other policemen dived overboard, swam a mile to shore and gave the alarm. They said the rebels rammed a pistol in the captain's back and ordered him to alter the course for an unknown destination. There were about 200 passengers on board and a crew of fifteen.

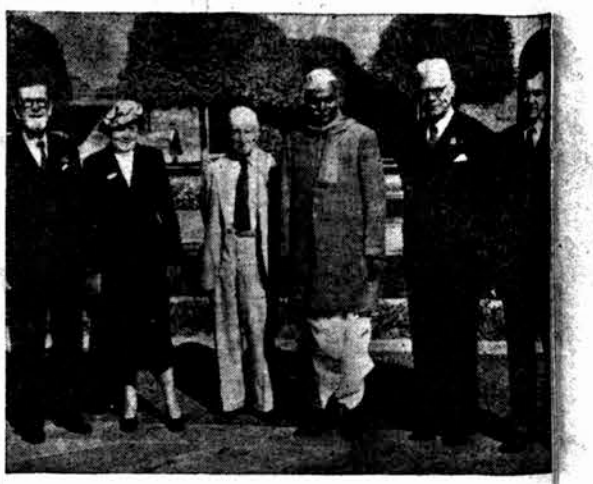
The steamer was bound for Moulmein, 80 miles south-west of Rangoon. It was the third Government passenger vessel seized by rebels in the last two months.

U. S. SENATOR SPRINGS SURPRISE

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Republican Senator Wayne Morse said at Portland, Oregon, today that if the Soviet Air Force entered the war, the United States stood ready to pull United Nations forces out of Korea.

Senator Morse, a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, added that equipment was in readiness twenty-four hours a day for such an evacuation.

STATISTICIANS MEET PRESIDENT



The delegates to the International Statistical Conferences called on the President at Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi, on Thursday. Photo shows: L. to R.: Mr. E. Borel, Mrs. Borel, Mr. W. F. Willcox, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Stuart A. Rice and Mr. C. Gini.

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI MEMORIAL FUND

New Committee Formed: Mehra Gives Rs. 5,000

BOMBAY Saturday.

A COMMITTEE to collect funds for the Syed Abdulla Brelvi Memorial Fund was formed here today at a meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Union of Journalists.

The committee members include Mr. A. S. Bharatan, General Manager of the Press Trust of India, Mr. Frank Moraes, editor of the "Times of India" Mr. S. A. Iyer, Mr. J. M. Deb, editor of the United Press of India, Bombay, and a number of film journalists and film artists besides members of the Executive of the Union.

Mr. Moraes said the Brelvi Memorial Fund today had Rs. 13,000 and a much larger amount was needed to raise a fitting memorial to the late Mr. Brelvi. He thought the necessary funds could be collected with the help of "bor office" stars.

He said the co-operation of the A.I.N.E.C. should also be enlisted for free publicity.

Mr. Parmanand Sagunomal Mehra, a Congressman, announced a donation of Rs. 5,000 for the fund.

UNDERGROUND WATER RESOURCES

Aerial Survey In Baluchistan

KARACHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Government of Pakistan is undertaking an aerial survey of certain areas of Quetta-Pishin valley in Baluchistan in order to find out exactly the scope of developing the undeground water resources.

Irrigation experts hold the view that it is the underground resources of water which offer a good prospect of developing agriculture in Baluchistan.

INDO-IRANIAN OIL COMPANY

To Start Work Early Next Year

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8, (PTI).

Mr. N. G. Shelly, General Manager of the newly-floated Indo-Iranian Oil Company, said here today that he would be flying to Iran by the end of December to finalise the negotiation with the National Iranian Oil Company for starting their work early next year.

"The company was registered at Calcutta in September last with an authorised capital of Rs. one crore.

Mr. Shelly said that although the immediate object of the company was to import and distribute oil, their ultimate purpose was to make India self-sufficient with hidden oil in different parts of India, namely Saurashtra, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rewa.

"At the moment we intend also to negotiate with foreign technicians to help us in prospecting, boring and drilling oil in these places. For some time to come we shall import the commodity, but at the same time we shall carry on experiments in prospecting oil in the country, he added.

Abadan Shuts Down

TEHERAN, Dec. 8 (UPA): The Iranian National Company shut down the Abadan refinery Saturday after barely a month of operation.

The last distillation unit in the world's largest refinery ceased operations when storage tanks were filled to capacity.

WHAT YOU'VE WAITED FOR!

When "big cricket", as he calls it is in the air, there is no sports commentator in the country in greater demand than A. F. S. Talyarkhan.

The cricket-loving public will therefore welcome the news that the popular "Bobby" will cover the second Test Match, which commences in Bombay on December 14, for "The Bombay Chronicle".

This exclusive feature will appear only in the issues of our morning daily.

Stop Press

FLEA FOR HERERO CHIEFS

PARIS, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Anglican priest Rev. Michael Scott today urged the United Nations Trusteeship Committee again to request South Africa to allow Herero tribal chiefs from the former German colony of South-West Africa to appear before the Committee here.

CONGRESS MAJORITY IN HIMACHAL

Jan Sangh Stronghold Collapses

KMPP—COMMUNIST LINE-UP IN ANDHRA & MALABAR

SIMLA, December 8 (PTI & UPI).

CONGRESS today got a clear majority in the thirtysix member Himachal Pradesh State Assembly by capturing twentyone seats, three of which were gained today, two at Churah and one at Bhamla.

Mehta Autar Chand and Mr. Vidyadhar, Congress nominees won the general and reserved seats respectively of the two member Churah constituency in Chamba district, while Mr. Sarju Singh, another Congress candidate captured the Bhamla seat from Mandi district.

Of the thirty seats, result of which have been declared till today, Congress has won 21, Independent 7, KMPP 1, and Scheduled Castes Federation one.

The results of six more seats are still to come, one from Sirmur district and five from Mandi district.

Hindu Mahasabha has lost all the three seats it contested Ram Rajya Parishad also lost the only seat it contested at Bhamla.

Political observers here commented that this thumping success of the Congress had been made possible only by the whirlwind tour of the state undertaken by Pandit Nehru on the eve of polling. These observers pointed out that the Congress had lost the Chini seat where voting had taken place before Mr. Nehru's visit.

These observers also pointed out that Himachal Pradesh was considered to be a strong-hold of the Jan Sangh, and the fact that not even one candidate of that party had been successful so far was a note-worthy development.

Sarju Singh Elected

Mr. Sarju Singh (Congress) was declared elected to the Himachal Padesh State Assembly from the single membe Bhamla constituency in Mandi district.

The following is the result of the polls for the Bhamla constituency:

1 Mr. Sarju Singh (Congress) 1378
2 Mr. Kanshi Nath (Independent) 1309
3 Tikka Udhaibhan Chandar (Ram Rajya Parishad) 273
4 Mr. Narain (Independent) 239
5 Bachittar Singh (Hindu Mahasabha) 182
6 Mr. Chaudhari Ram (KMPP) 166

Total votes polled are 3548. The voting strength of the constituency is 14,310.

LINE-UP AGAINST CONGRESS

K. M. P. Party's Alliance With Communists

MADRAS, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party and Communists have entered into an electoral alliance in parts of Andhra and Malabar, the west coast district of the Madras State, with the slogan "Congress defeat at all costs."

With emergence of the final pattern of contest—about 300 candidates are contesting 73 seats to the House of the People and about 1,700 seats to the Assembly—non-Congress parties are now briskly exploring possible electoral alliances.

The KMP-Communist link-up in Malabar is official, while in Andhra, it is an agreement between individual candidates of both parties.

Mr. K. A. Damodara Menon, the KMP candidate contesting the House of the People seat from Kozhikode (Malabar) stated that his party and Communists had agreed not to contest from the same constituencies, in order to avoid splitting of votes.

A joint manifesto of the KMP and the Communist parties of Malabar will be issued shortly.

In Andhra, Communists have withdrawn their candidates in favour of five KMP candidates to the State Assembly. Five Communists are being supported by the KMP in return.

An elephant with a flower painted on its forehead and ears goes round the the Dindigul constituency where an Independent candidate has adopted a flower as his symbol.

SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

Understandings have also been reached for mutual support among the candidates of the Krishikar Lok Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Socialists. The spokesmen of these parties, however, clarified that these alliances were only for defeating the Congress and that the programmes of their respective parties would not be affected.

The Communist Party has also entered into a pact with the Forward Bloc (Marxist group) in Madurai district. In that district, the Communist party has withdrawn its candidates in some constituencies in which the Forward Bloc has chances of success.

The Socialist party of Tamilnad has not entered into alliance with any party, not even with the Scheduled Castes Federation.

A Socialist spokesman said the party was now taking stock of the nature of contest in the various constituencies. If considered necessary, it would give support to other parties whose main objectives did not clash with those of the Socialist Party.

DRAVIDIAN STATE

Among the state parties, the Justice Party, which was in power during the diarchy rule, and the Muslim League are holding talks on electoral support to some of their candidates.

The Dravidian Progressive Federation, a splinter group of the Dravida Kazhagam, is holding a convention in Madras city next week to decide the question of giving platform support to non-Congress parties.

The Dravida Kazhagam has already decided to support Communists. Both the Dravida Kazhagam and the Progressive Federation pledged to the formation of a Dravidan State are not contesting the elections.

In Andhra, all non-Congress parties together propose to give stiff fight to important Congress candidates, including Mr. N. Sanjiva Reddi, President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress, Mr. A. Satyanarayana Raju, General Secretary of the APCC and the Health Minister, Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, who was formerly General Secretary of the Congress.

Mr. K. Kamraja Nadar, President of the Tamil Pradesh Congress motored three-hundred miles on a village-to-village campaign for four days recently.

HIGH LEVEL MUSIC

Khan Abdul Karim Khansaheb (right) with the great Sanskrit Scholar Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar. The photo was taken when Khan Saheb demonstrated some knotty points in "Sruti" to Dr. Bhandarkar. The fourteenth death anniversary of Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan will be celebrated today at Blavatsky Lodge under the presidentship of Hon. Mr. Vaikunthlal L. Mehta.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN IN CITY

Morarji's Call To Voters

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Congress is entitled to the votes of the electorate, not because other parties were inferior or unorganised, but because the Congress had positive achievements to its credit, said Bombay's Home Minister Morarji Desai addressing an election meeting at the Nare Park this evening.

Mr. Desai said that the Congress alone had put up Party candidates for all the seats in the House of People and the Legislatures and was thus in a position to form a stable government. Mr. Desai particularly criticised the Socialist Party, which he said, had entered into alliance with the Scheduled Castes Federation, even though the Federation was entering into similar alliance with parties opposed to the Socialist Party. The Congress alone was fighting the election on the basis of principles and policy.

Mr. Desai said that it was the Congress that had brought to the country, freedom. It was open to the electorate to criticize the Congress for its sins of omission and commission, but at the same time, he said, they should also remember the difficulties under which it has been functioning.

Mr. Desai emphasised the need for exercising the right to vote. If citizens do not participate in the elections, democracy cannot work efficiently, he said.

Withdrawal In Favour Of Congressman

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr V. H. Advani, an independent candidate from "A" ward (Colaba and Fort) constituency for the Bombay Legislative Assembly has withdrawn his candidature in favour of the Congress candidate.

In a statement to the press announcing this decision, Mr. Advani appeals to the electorate in this constituency to vote for the Congress candidate.

CAMPAIGN IN MAHARASHTRA

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (PTI).

Electioneering campaign in Maharashtra is now permeating in the rural areas.

For the Congress, the campaign in these areas is led by the Union Works Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, who during a tour of Haveli, Dhond, Sirur and Junnur addressed over 50 meetings, emphasising at each one of them that the voters should return the Congress to power, because of its past record and the administrative experience its nominees had gained during the last five years.

The Socialist leaders, Mr. N. G. Gore and Mr. S. M. Joshi, who returned to Poona after a tour of rural areas, said that they did not expect that more than 50 per cent of the adult rural population would go to the booths.

WOMEN VOLUNTEERS

The Socialist Party has enrolled 2,250 volunteers and divided them into 225 groups to go to the villages and explain the Socialist programme. Each group has been put in charge of 1,000 voters. They have also created a womens' volunteer organisation, consisting of 200 members.

In Sholapur, the Socialist Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation had their first joint election meeting last night.

A few furlongs away the Peasants and Workers Party supported candidate Mr. Sane addressed an audience consisting largely of tired workers returning home after their day's work in the mills. He held his meeting against a background of red flags.

In the same constituency, but on the other side of the city, the Rani of Akkalkot a nominee of the Congress asked voters to support the Congress. Her meeting was attended by a large number of tribal women from the Settlement nearby.

In the rural areas and the pilgrim city of Pandharpur, some of the leaders of the parties in the field including Dr. K. B. Antrolikar (Congress) and Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj General Secretary of the Scheduled Castes Federation were doing brisk canvassing.

GOVERNOR'S RAJ FOR SIND

KARACHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Governor of Sind has recommended to the Central Government the imposition of Governor's rule in Sind, Karachi's Evening Times reported today.

INDO-PAK BORDER POLICE CLASH

Trouble Over Road Blocks In Antupara

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8, (PTI): Twenty-three rounds of fire were exchanged between a Pakistan police force and an Indian police picket at Antupara, about ten miles from Jalpaguri town, in Jalpaguri district on Friday morning, according to an official report received here today.

There were no casualties on the Indian side and those, if any, on the other side were not known. Reinforcements have been sent under the Superintendent of Police, Jalpaiguri.

The report said that Pakistani police "in order to remove our road blocks at Antupara near Berubari border" opened fire on the Indian police picket posted there. They fired seventeen rounds and the Indian picket replied with six rounds.

Fire was exchanged without casualty on Monday near the same spot over the possession of a road, which the Indian police have been patrolling since partition.

Later, a joint conference between the two district heads of the Indian and Pakistani districts was reported to have ended in failure.

VARAD STABBING CASE HEARING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Hearing began today before the Presidency Magistrate, Mr. V. K. Muranjan, of the case arising out of the stabbing incident in the city on June 5 last, in which the victim was Mr. C. V. Varad, K.M.P.P. candidate for the Bombay Assembly from Girgaum-Khetwadi constituency.

Six persons were in the dock on charges of attempt to murder and abetment. They were Sham Narain Bhavani Sahai, Sampat Manulal, Rampat Manulal Khuddoos Pazal, Lalta Prasad Singh and Bhagawati Prasad Molaram, all coal merchants.

Two prosecution witnesses were examined before the court adjourned, for the day.

The Indo-Mauritian Association of Mauritius has sent a further donation of Rs. 28,016 to the Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, it was learnt here today.

M.C.C. Opening Pair Defy Bombay Bowlers

LOWSON & KENYON IN 172 RUNS 1st WKT. STAND

BY OUR CRICKET CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY'S bowlers toiled for three long hours to break the M.C.C. opening stand, between Frank Lowson and Don Kenyon, who put on 172—the best first wicket partnership of the tour—but thereafter four wickets fell while 113 runs were added before the drawing of stumps on the first day of the three-day match between the tourists touring side and the Bombay Cricket Association, at the Brabourne Stadium.

D Kenyon

Kenyon, the recepient of two lives, found himself deserted by luck when he was only five short of the 'magic' three figures. Lowson, in scoring 76, delighted with some excellent placements on the on-side.

Bombay's bowlers stuck to their task admirably and Ranga Sohoni and S. P. 'fergie' Gupte deserve special mention. Sohoni worked hard on a lifeless wicket and though unable to take a wicket in his first spell, permitted no liberties and on occasions, had the batsmen guessing.

Gupte remained unperturbed by the harsh treatment dealt out by Kenyon. He pitched the ball well upto the batsmen and troubled Robertson immensely. Gupte bowled all his 31 overs without a break and captured two wickets for 107 runs. He had about four catches dropped off his bowling.

Ramesh Divecha, playing his first first class match on his return from England, failed to impress in his opening spell out was effective with the new ball, which enabled him to capture his two wickets. He had Robertson

Frank Lowson

caught in the slips and then accounted for Graveney, who played back to a straight, overpitched ball and was bowled.

Nottinghamshire's hard-hitting left-hander, Cecil Poole, impressed on his first outing of the tour. He was injured at the nets before the tourists' opening fixture. He started with a four off the first ball he received and aided by a chance at 17, proceeded to collect a lively 44 and compensate for the cheap dismissals of Robertson and Graveney, neither of whom seemed comfortable during their tenure at the crease. Graveney, however, brought off some powerful drives while scoring 22.

The local side's fielding left much to be desired. Apart from the catches dropped, the ground fielding was poor, Kenyon and Robertson were both nearly missed. Kenyon swept a full toss from Gupte round to deep square-leg and Apte failed to judge the catch but recovered to hold it brilliantly, inches off the ground. Robertson snicked a Divecha out-swinger to Gupte, at second slip, and Sohoni moved in from first slip to take the ball as it rolled off Gupte's hands.

DETAILS OF PLAY

The wicket yielded little pace to Sohoni and Ramesh Divecha, who opened the bowling to Lowson and Kenyon. The openers made a quiet start. The slow pace of the wicket gave them plenty of time to watch the ball right on to their bats and while in the process of playing themselves in, the batsmen collected runs with neat singles and twos. Divecha in no way disturbed the M.C.C openers but Sohoni, though not bowling at his fastest was able to make an occasional ball rise.

After half an hour had elapsed, Kenyon opened out his shoulders and drove vigorously through the covers. Mantri made his first bowling change after 40 minutes' play, bringing on Ramchand in place of Divecha, at the pavilion end. The first hour's play produced 37 runs. Sohoni, bowled accurately, and permitted few liberties. The 50 went up after the innings had been in progress for 75 minutes.

Gupte, who was brought on at 42, got a slight spin from the wicket from the very first over in which he beat Kenyon a couple of times. In his fourth over, Kenyon hit him for an effortless six over long-off and drove the next ball to the mid-off boundary. The following ball was placed for a single which took the Worcestershire batsman to his fifty.

He had been at the crease for 87 minutes and had hit a six and six fours. Ramchand was put on at the other end. Bowling off a steady length, he had the batsmen subdued and the scoring rate slumped considerably. The 100 of the innings went up just three minutes before the break for lunch, which was taken with the total at 104, the respective contributions of Lowson and Kenyon being 35 and 65.

Lowson reached his 50 with the total at 130. He had been at the wicket for 180 minutes and had hit three fours. The first half hour's play after lunch produced 38 runs and at this stage, Sohoni, who had bowled extremely well before lunch was brought on in place of Divecha, who, with Gupte, was in charge of the attack on resumption of play. Gupte broke the first wicket stand almost an hour after the break when he had Lowson lunging out to a leg-spinner, which found its way past the bat and Mantri whipped off the bails. Lowson and Kenyon were concerned in the highest opening stand of the tour, the previous highest being 126 between Robertson and Lowson, against the Holkar State Cricket Association. For his 76, Lowson had batted for almost three hours and had hit 6 fours.

Robertson joined Kenyon. Gupte struck again soon afterwards, having Kenyon caught by Apte, at deep square-leg, off a full-toss. The retiring batsman fell five short of the coveted three figures. Apte did not judge the catch well but recovered to hold it inches off the ground. Kenyon had occupied the crease for 192 minutes and had hit a six and 12 fours.

Poole, of Nottinghamshire, playing his first match of the tour thumped the first ball he received to the square-leg boundary. The 200 was hoisted after the innings had lasted 215 minutes. At this stage, Robertson was 11 and Poole 16. They remained together till tea, their respective contributions in a total of 230 being 19 and 35.

Mantri requisitioned the new ball on resumption and entrusted it to Sohoni, from the Churchgate end. His first delivery was a bumper, which Poole dispatched to the long-leg boundary. Divecha operated from the pavilion end. The latter was certainly more effective than in his spell with the first new ball. For his fine effort, he was rewarded with Robertson's wicket. The latter, after having scored 20, snicked a catch to Gupte, at second slip. He failed to fasten on to it but Sohoni, at first slip, got his hands to the ball. Tom Graveney came out to join Poole. Divecha returned the favour done him by Sohoni, when he held Poole off his comrade-in-attack in the very next over. Poole, on his first outing in India, had scored 44 in 75 minutes and had hit 8 fours. He was replaced by another left-hander, Alan Watkins, the hero of the First Test. Graveney was not particularly comfortable against either bowler. He fell to Divecha ten minutes before the close, being clean bowled for 22, with the total at 265.

Watkins was joined by his skipper, Nigel Howard, and they stayed together till close of play. Watkins drove freely and had scored 16 in a total of 285 for 5 wickets. Howard had 6 to his credit at the drawing of stumps.

SCORE-BOARD

M.C.C. (1ST (INNINGS)

F. A. Lowson st. Mantri b Gupte	76
D. Kenyon c Apte b Gupte	95
J. D. Robertson c Sohoni b R. Divecha	20
C. J. Poole c R. V. Divecha b Sohoni	44
T. W. Graveney b Divecha	22
A. Watkins batting	16
N. D. Howard batting	6
D. V. Brennan, E. Leadbeater, M. Hilton and F. Ridgway to bat.	
Extras	6
TOTAL (for 5 wkts.)	285

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/172; 2/177; 3/240; 4/240; 5/265.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: S. W. Sohoni 20-4-71-1; R. V. Divecha 18-3-50-2; G. S. Ramchand 26-7-51-0; S. P. Gupte 31-6-107-2.

Poor Scoring At Ambala

AMBALA, Dec. 8.

East Punjab were all out for 128 runs, while Southern Punjab have scored 36 for 1 wicket at the close of play in the Ranji Trophy engagement which commenced today.

The scores were:

EAST PUNJAB (First Innings).

Om Prakash lbw Ram Kishen 7, William Ghosh lbw Mando 7, Lal Chand b Razdhan 12, Sam Nayyar lbw Razdhan 0, Surjit Singh c Om Prakash b Maharaja of Patiala 46, Gurbachan Singh b Razdhan 33, Swara lbw Razdhan 5, Som Dutt lbw Ram Kishen 1, Dev Kumar b Ram Kishen 0, Inder Paul not out 3, Harold Ghosh b Razdhan 0. Extras 14, Total 128.

SOUTHERN PUNJAB 1st Innings

Raja of Nalgarh b William Ghosh 4, Paljinder Singh batting 20, Om Kishore batting 11. Extras 1. Total (for one wkt.) 36.

Bowling Analysis: William Ghosh 6|1|11|1, Som Dutt 2|0|3|0, Swarnjit Singh 2|1|3|0, Om Prakash 6|2|8|0. Harold Ghosh 4|0|9|0, Yojinder Paul 1|0|1|0.

WEST INDIES TRAIL BEHIND S. AUSTRALIA

Score 174 For The Loss Of 5 Wickets

ADELAIDE, December 8 (PTI-Reuter).

South Australia, continuing their first innings against West Indies were all out today for 398 runs. At close of play West Indies had made 174 runs for the loss of five wickets.

Geoff Noblet, South Australia's medium-paced bowler, who made 40 not out, was also dropped in the covers by Christiani.

The innings ended when Wilson was run out from a good return from Marshall. The last four wickets added 122 this morning.

The left-arm slow bowler, Alfred Valentine, took the bowling honours with five for 112.

The weather was cooler today and much more pleasant for cricket than yesterday.

Marshall and Rickards batted confidently when the West Indies opened their innings, but Noblet bowled Marshall at 20, and with his next ball had Worrell caught. Walcott, undeterred by a ring of close fieldsmen, averted the nat trick.

Rickards and Walcott remained together until tea.

SCORE BOARD

SOUTH AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

L. Dansie c Ferguson b Valentine 32; L. Favell c Marshall b Valentine 0; G. Hole b Marshall 35; L. Duldig c Worrell b Ramadhin 26; Ridings c Gomez b Ferguson 46; E. England c Rickards b Valentine 11; Bowley c Walcott b Gomez 169; Langley c Jones b Valentine 27; Manning b Valentine 0; Noblet not out 40; Wilson run out 4; Extras 8; TOTAL 398.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Jones 5-0-20-0; Gomez 10-1-41-1; Valentine 38-5-112-5; Ramadhin 30-4-85-1; Worrell 11.5-0-43-0; Marshall 11-1-35-1; Ferguson 6-0-37-1; Goddard 5-1-17-0.

WEST INDIES (First Innings)

Marshall b Noblet 11; Rickards c Langley b Noblet 24; Worrell c Dansie b Noblet 0; Walcott c and b Hole 84; Christiani not out 41; Gomez b Manning 0; Goddard not out 10; Extras 4; TOTAL (for 5 wickets) 174.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Noblet 16-0-34-3; Bowley 6-2-37-0; Wilson 15-5-33-0; Manning 7-0-23-1; Hole 5-0-43-1.

SUSPENSION LIFTED

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's Commissioner-General for South East Asia, successfully negotiated last night for the lifting of the "indefinite suspension" on four world famous Malayan badminton players.

The players, All-England champion Wong Peng Soon, Ong Poh Lim, Cheong Hock Leng and Ismail Bin Marjan, were suspended last Wednesday by the Singapore Badminton Association's management committee for "a breach of confidence in sending unauthorised letters to the local press on matters relating to the association"

N. S. W. SCORE 483 FOR 4 WKTS.

MELBOURNE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): New South Wales had taken their overnight score of 412 for two wickets, to 483 for four wickets, when rain stopped play for the day on the second day of their Sheffield Shield match against Victoria here. There was no play after lunch.

Arthur Morris, who was 208 not out at the close yesterday, scored only 2 more runs before he was caught by the wicket keeper, Ian MacDonal, off the test bowler, Bill Johnston.

Saddler Beaten On Points

NEW YORK Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Sandy Saddler, world featherweight champion lost on points to lightweight contender Pady De Marco in a ten round non-title bout at Madison Square Garden here last night.

This was Marco's second consecutive victory over Saddler. At the weigh in, Marco scaled 9 stones 10 pounds and Sadler 9 stones 4 pounds

KUMAR AND NATH IN FINAL

Delhi Lawn Tennis Tourney

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): Naresh Kumar and Narendra Nath will meet in the men's singles final of the Delhi Lawn Tennis Championships as a result of their straight set victories in the matches played today.

The teen ager Urmila Thapar won the women's singles title with a straight set victory over Mrs. E. D. Sims.

Both the semi-final encounters petered out into tame affair. Though the sturdy Dutch man J. Linck possessed ace services he failed to be consistent against the powerful drives of Narendra Nath. Narendra Nath won the match at 6-4, 6-2, 6-1.

Naresh Kumar beat S. L. R. Sawhney in the other semi-finals in straight sets at 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

Following are the results of the matches played today.

WOMEN'S SINGLES (Final): Miss U. Thapar beat Mrs. Sims 6-2, 6-2.

MEN'S SINGLES (Semi-Finals): Narendra Nath beat J. Linck 6-4, 6-2, 6-1; Naresh Kumar beat Sawhney 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

JUNIOR SINGLES (Final): J. N. Berry beat K. K. Singh 7-5, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES (Semi-Finals): Narendra Nath and Miss Urmilla Thapar beat Linck and Mrs. Shanmohan 6-1 6-2.

WORLD SKI-CHAMPION PROTESTS

BONN, Dec. 7, (PTI-Reuter): Frauleine Dagmar Rom of Austria, twenty-three-year-old world women's skiing champion, said today that she would protest against any decision of the International Skiing Federation (F.I.S.) to bar her from the olympic games.

Frauleine Rom was informed by the Australian Skiing Association that the F.I.S. would meet this month to decide whether she had lost her amateur status.

She played a skiing girl in two films produced in Austria, and the film companies used her world title for publicity. She said: "This is against the rules and as soon as I found out, I ordered the film companies to avoid any reference to my title and had the posters changed. But I do not know whether it was too late".

HYDERABAD SIDE FOR T. T.

HYDERABAD Deccan, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Hyderabad Table Tennis Association has selected the following team to represent the state at the 14th National and Inter-State Table Tennis Championships scheduled to begin from December three at Calcutta.

Following is the team:

Sikandar Ali Mirza, Aita Ali, Surender Shaw, Khurshid Ali, Miss Sayeed Sultana, Miss Nalini and Miss Leela Gurugunta.

One more player will be added to the team at a later date.

XAVIER'S RETAIN ATHLETICS TITLE

Buhariwalla Becomes Individual Champion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BEFORE rather vociferously packed stands at the Cooperage, St. Xavier's College retained the Inter College Athletics Championship for the 28th year, thus celebrating Fr. Fell's silver Jubilee as Sports Director in a befitting manner, but the individual championship went to Rusi Buhariwalla of Grant Medical College, who secured 18 points, while F. Kaka of Law was runner-up with 14 points.

Sophia College won the Women's Championship back from St. Xavier's College with 43 points to their credit. Miss Marie Simoes of the same institution was declared women's champion with 21 points to her name and Miss Veronica Longman of Grant Medical was runner-up with 20 points.

The fight for team honours was keener than ever and St. Xavier's, though they triumphed finally, they struggled hard for victory. They have, no a way to thank O. Pinto of G.M.S. who did not take part due to injury.

Only one meet record came in for a brushing up. Marie Simoes equalled the high jump record by clearing 4 feet 6½ inches.

The cycle race—3000 metres for men and 1500 metres for women were both marred by accidents, but none, however, were serious.

Justice N. J. Wadia, vice Chancellor of the University of Bombay presided and distributed the trophies.

The following are today's results:—

MEN'S EVENTS

100 METRES HIGH HURDLES: F. N. Kaka (Law) 1; R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 2; S. D'Silva (Siddarth) 3: Time

100 METRES RUN: R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 1; R. Tobin (S.X.) 2; F. Kaka (Law) 3; Time 11.4 secs.

200 METRES RUN: R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 1; R. Tobin (S.X.) 2; Pagdiwalla (Sidd) 3. Time 23.5 secs.

THROWING THE DISCUSS: G. R. Irani (S.X) 1; S. Rebello (Khalsa) 2; H. Antia (Sidd) 3: Distance 94 feet 3 inches.

1500 METRES RUN: Ayres D. Souza (G.M.C.) 1; S. Palkar (Sidd) 2; A. Pereira (S.X.) 3: Time 4 min 32.8 secs.

3000 METRES CYCLE LAP RACE: D. Wakharia (V.J.T.I.) 1; E. Pavri (Sidd) 2; Bellare (Wilson) 3. Time 3 min 17.8 secs.

4000 METRES CYCLE LAP RACE: V. Kale (Sidd) 1; H. Banerjee (S.X.) 2; K. Doctor (S.X.) 3: Time 7 min. 17.8 secs.

4 x 100 METRES MEDLEY RELAY: St. Xavier's 1; G.M.C. 2. Siddarth 3. Time 46 secs.

4 x 400 METRES MEDLEY RELAY:— G. M. C. 1. St. Xavier's 2. Siddarth 3. Time 3 min 48.1 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

200 METRES RUN: V. Longman (G.M.C.) 1; Marie Simoes (Sophia) 2; Joan Tellis (Sophia) 3: Time 30 secs.

THROWING THE JAVELIN: V. Longman (G.M.C.) 1; L. D'Souza (Sophia) 2; M. Simoes (Sophia) 3: Dist. 78 ft. 2½ inches.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP: M Simoes (Sophia) 1; K. Behram (S.X.) 2; Fay Pinto Height 4 ft 6½ in (meet record equalled).

1500 METRES CYCLE RACE: K. Zaveri (G.S.M.) 1; F. Mody (S.X.) 2; P. Sequeria (Sophia) 3. Time 3 ft. 11.4 secs.

4 x 100 METRES RELAY:— St. Xavier's 1. Sophia 2. G.M.C. 3. Time 58.2 secs.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP HONOURED

MEN'S: St Xavier's 69; G.M.C. 49; Siddarth 45; Law 14. V.J.T.I. 10, Khalsa 8, Wilson 1, National 1, and G.S.M. 1.

WOMEN'S Sophia 43.

Individual Championship

MEN'S: R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) 18, F. Kaka (Law) 14.

WOMEN'S: Marie Simoes (Sophia) 21, Veronica Longman (G.M.C.) 20 points.

The Bombay University team for the Inter-Varsity meet, to be held at Bangalore on December 28 was chosen this evening. The team leaves Bombay on December 23. Mr. R. N. Utchil has been appointed the coach during the interim period.

MEN'S TEAM: R. Buhariwalla (G.M.C.) Captain; Ayres D'Souza (G.M.C.) vice captain; R. Tobin, (S.X.), F. Kaka (Law), F. Pagdywalla (Siddarth) S. S. Patkar (Sidd), S. Rebello (Khalsa), O. D'Souza (St. Xavier's), G. R. Irani (St. Xavier's), A. B. Patel (St. Xavier's) H. S. Ghal (St. Xavier's)

WOMEN'S TEAM: Miss Marie Simoes (Sophia) Captain; Miss K. Behram (St. X.) vice capt., V. Longman (G.M.C.), Joan Tellis (Sophia), S. Vakeel (S.X.) C. Figueredo.

ALL-INDIA BOXING IN BOMBAY

State Associations Asked To Bear Own Expense

BOMBAY, Dec. 8 (PTI): State boxing associations will have to bear their own expenses while sending teams to the National Boxing Championships to be staged in Bombay from January 20 to January 22, 1952.

According to a circular to all state boxing associations from the honorary secretary of the Indian Amateur Boxing Federation, the IABF, "is in no position financially to undertake the payment of expenses at this stage".

The Northern India Amateur Boxing Association of Delhi, the All-India Railways and the Services have been invited to send in teams to participate in the nationals, which will be conducted under international rules. Boxers will be allowed to be weighed-in only once.

A committee meeting of the board of IABF will be held during the period of the championships.

STAPLE AND PRICES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

By a notification published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary dated the 7th December the Textile Commissioner has declared the description, staple, class and the prices in terms of the Cotton Control Order 1950 in respect of cottons not moving in the Sholapur, Poona, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Amreli Districts of the Bombay State, the Gohilwad District of the Saurashtra State, the Hyderabad State, the Madhya Bharat State, the Punjab, the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the Bellary District of the Madras State.

In the Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation Ground,

3-30 p.m. Indian Navy vs. Panchgani Old Boys. (First Division)

4-40 p.m Young Sports vs. Western Railway (Senior Division).

TENNIS

Grant Medical Courts,

7-15 a.m. First and second rounds of men's singles.

2-15 p.m. first and second round of men's doubles.

CRICKET

Brabourne Stadium

10-30 a.m. M.C.C. vs. Bombay (second day.)

MYSORE GAIN GOOD LEAD

BANGALORE, Dec. 8.

Mysore gained a first innings lead of 81 runs with 7 wickets intact over Travancore-Cochin, who were all out for 150 in the Ranji Trophy Cricket match played here today.

Mysore Krishnaswamy played havoc with the ball taking 7 wickets for 73. When Mysore went on to bat P. S. Vishvanathan piled up 114 runs while Timmiah was not out 66.

The scores were:—

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (First Innings)

Kerala Varma lbw b Kasturirangan 0; K. T. R. Varma c Shamsunder b Kasturirangan 48; K. N. N. Menon c Narayan b Krishnaswamy 31; Balan b Krishnaswamy 27; P. M. Raghavan c and b Krishnaswamy 8; G. M. Menon c Muddiah b Krishnaswamy 6; P. M. Ananthan c Muddiah b Krishnaswamy 8; P. V. Shivadas c Mahalingam b Krishnaswamy 5; P. M. Marokose run out 4; K. V. Kelappan b Krishnaswamy 1; A. P. M. Mackee not out 2; Extras 10; TOTAL 150.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Kasturirangan 13-5-20-2; Mahalingam 5-2-22-0; Adisesh 2-1-2-0; A. S. Krishnaswamy 15.2-1-73-7; Timmiah 4-0-14-0; Muddiah 5-1-9-0.

MYSORE (1st Innings)

Shyamsunder c K. N. N. Menon b Mackee 22; Narayan c Balan b K. Menon 15; P. S. Viswanathan c K. T. R. Varma b Ananthan 114; Timmiah not out 66; L. T. Adisesh not out 3; Extras 11; TOTAL (for 3 wickets) 231.

INDIAN SOCCER SIDE WINS

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The All-India soccer touring team beat Singapore Indians by five goals to nil after leading three nil at halftime today.

Madras Beat Japs Two Goals To Nil

MADRAS, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Madras Hockey Association XI defeated the Japanese touring team by two goals to nil. The home team was leading at half time by one goal.

Second Petition Against Sind Minister

KARACHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Sind Governor, Mr. Din Muhammad, received another petition today—second in the past fortnight—demanding inquiry into the conduct of the Sind Home Minister, Kazi Fazlullah. Although preliminary enquiry on the first petition has begun, the Governor ordered enquiry on the second petition also.

Today's petition—like the last one—has been filed by five Sind citizens levelling five charges of corruption and maladministration against the Home Minister.

During the past ten weeks, seven petitions have been filed against four members of the five-man Sind Cabinet. The enquiry ordered being of departmental nature, all the four Ministers continue to be in office.

The case of Chief Minister Mr. Khuhro has, however, passed the preliminary stage and he has now to face a special tribunal.

The Sind Governor told the PTI this morning that he would shortly announce the names of members of the tribunal and when Mr. Khuhro would have to vacate office. The Governor had a meeting with the Pakistan Governor-General this morning and later he met the members of the Sind Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7 (PTI-Reuter). Mr. John M. Allison has been appointed United States acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs.

BOMBAY RACES

MAGIC EYE DECLARES DOMAIN WINNER

Samarai Extremely Unlucky

By Our Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

FAVOURITES and outsiders alternated today at Mahaluxmi during the proceedings of the sixth day of winter races.

The day's attraction, the Palghar Plate was annexed by Mr. and Mrs. Justice's Domain in an exciting finish. The winner and runner-up Kedgeree fought every inch over the last sixty yards and to the bare eye it looked as if Kedgeree had prevailed but he swerved slightly under pressure at the important end and the camera declared Domain a short-head winner after unusually lengthy process.

Samurai was the unluckiest horse of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Fali Wadia's colt was badly pocketed at the one and his pilot. Khade had to change his position when making the bid and it cost him the Mahim Plate by narrowest margin. Samurai strode at terrific speed at the end but winner Aawaz had too good a lead approaching the stands and he was declared short-head winner after consulting the camera Samurai is in peak form at the moment and is sure to score a nice race for his sporting owners in the higher class promoted today.

Arctic Princess sprang a big surprise in the lower division of the Dharavi Plate when returning a narrow winner at the odds of 66 to 1. Her pilot Shiba who rode a splendid race on Won Thousand early in the afternoon. also timed to accuracy on the rank outsider.

Canasta looked the winner all over in the opening event but Harbutt displayed rare skill on Kashmir's Lady Antibes, who came up flying to pip Canasta on the post.

Nine punters who solved the double event pool collected Rs. 1899—each and the day's treble pool was also not easy to solve. There were only 11 successful tickets each of which returned Rs. 11,666-8-0.

RESULTS:

THE CHOWPATTY PLATE —5 Furs.

LADY ANTIBES Maharajadhiraj of Jammu & Kashmir 8-7 (Harbutt) 1
CANASTA Mrs. A. L. J. Talib 8-7 (Chavan, S.) 2
MISS JOY Mr. B. S. Nemani 8-7 ((P. Khade) 3
HOMELY Mr. C. A. Murad 8-7 (Shiba) 4
Won by: Shd., 4½, Shd.
Time: 1 min. 5-1/5 secs.
All ran.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 21, Places Rs. 11, Rs. 11, Rs. 13.
Trainer: (W. Buckley).

THE DHULIA PLATE—1 Mile.

CHANDRALEKHA Mr. I. G. Gajjar 9-3 (CHAVAN) S.) 1
GIPSY FLOWER Mr. K. S. Irani 8-3 (Medhe) 2
BATTLE SONG Mr. Akbar Khan 8-12 (Ayub Khan) .. 3
PAPER MONEY Mr. Mahomedally 7-0 (Sk. Ahmed) 4
Won by: 2-1/4, 2-1/4, 5.
Time: 1 min. 45-4/5 secs.
Not run— Mayfair Lady.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 17, Rs. 23.
Trainer: (Aziz Mahomed.)

THE SHAHPUR PLATE— 1 Mile—Div. II.

WON THOUSAND Mrs. Clara Hill 7-12 (Shiba) 1
HIGHBALL Mr. Badridas Daga 8-4 (Kasbekar) 2
SUSHAMA Mrs. D. A. Surve 7-8 (Antoo Y.) 3
BALLYNAHINCH Mr. R. K. P. Singh 9-0 (Pierce) 4
Won by 3/4, Shd., 2-1/4.
Time: 1 min. 45 1-5 secs.
Not run— Pre Catelan, Paper Crown, Lerins, Blue Lotus.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
Trainer: (Dinshaw).

THE DHARAVI PLATE—6 Furs. —Div. II

ARCTIC PRINCESS Mr. Syed Subhan 8-11 (Shiba) 1
BIRTHDAY PRIDE Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy 8-11 (Chavan, S.) 2
WINSOME LADY Mr. Aspi H. Irani 8-11 (Damodar) .. 3
PRECIOUS NECKLACE Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda 8-11 (P. Khade) 4
Won by: Hd., 1½, 3.
Not run— Radhika.
Time: 1 min. 18 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 658, Places Rs 99, Rs. 16, Rs. 25.
Trainer: (K. J. K. Irani).

THE DHARAVI PLATE—6 Furs —Div. 1.

DON JUAN M/s R J. Sigtia & R. R. Ruia 9-0 (Duffy) 1
ATTA ALLAH M/s E. D. Pandole and Moosa M. Hoosein 8-11 (Purtu Singh 2
COCKTAIL Mr. Ramnath Daga 8-11 (Kasbekar) 3
RECENT VINTAGE Mr. S. A. Poonawalla 8-11 Harbutt 4
Won by: 6, 6, Nk.
Time: 1 min. 17 1-5 secs.
Not run— Nira.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 28, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 26, Rs. 33.
Trainer: (J. Thompson).

THE SHAHPUR PLATE—Div.1 —1 Mile.

RAO BIKA (late Jasdan Star) Mr. Badridas Daga 7-11 (Damodar) 1
SOLAR SONG Mr. P. M. Potia 7-5 (Shiba). 2
YEARLING Mrs. V. N. Sheth 9-3 (Medhe, G.) 3
ZAHIR Mr. A. H. Wadia 8-10 (Cracknell) 4
Won by: Nk., 2, 1-1/4.
Time: 1 min. 45 1-5 secs.
Not run— Forest Flame, Kowkab.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 162, Places Rs. 38, Rs. 57, Rs. 27.
Trainer: (Mahomedalli).

THE PALGHAR PLATE—6 Furs

DOMAIN Mrs. & Mr. Justice 9-0 (Mullane) 1
KEDGEREE Mr. R. J. Sigtia 8-0 (Dufy) 2
SOLICITUDE Maharani Chimnabai Gaekwar of Baroda 8-4 (Harbutt) 3
SWING BRIDGE Maharaja of Parlakimedi 8-7 (Cracknell) 4
Won by: Shd., 1½, ½.
Time: 1 min. 15 secs.
Not run— Another One, Fairyside, Chapeliere.
Trainer: (F. Malone).

THE MAHIM PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.

AAWAZ Mrs. Badridas Daga 9-2 (Kasbekar) 1
SAMURAI Mr. & Mrs. F. D. Wadia 9-4 (P. Khade) 2
SOLID GOLD Maharaja of Morvi 7-11 (Roberts) 3
FLYING BANNER M/s S. Zito & W. L. Meier 8-0 (Medhe, G.) 4
Won by: Shd., 3½, 1-3/4.
Time: 1 min. 57 1-5 secs.
Not run— Ayaaz, Imprudence, Firdaussi, Rashtrapati, Imros.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 16, Rs. 26.
Trainer: (Mahomedalli).

THE DAHISAR PLATE—6 Furs

MONTPORT Mrs. H. Mc Quade 8-13 (Pierce) 1
MAGNIFICENT Mr. P. M. Modi 8-10 (Mullane) 2
MOHABAT M/s. M. R. Merchant and Mr. & Mrs. S. N. Dossa 7-11 (Roberts) 3
GREAT LADY Mrs. Shalini Jadhav 8-1 (Devaney) 4
Not run— Assault.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 35, Places Rs. 12, Rs. 14, Rs. 11.
Trainer: (H. McQuade).

FOOTPRINTS OF THE HIMALAYAN GIANT

London Paper Publishes Photographs

LONDON, December 8 (UPA).

THE LONDON TIMES published on Friday photographs taken on the glacier slopes of the Himalayas, purporting to show huge footprints in snow.

The photos, taken by Eric Shipton, 44-year-old leader of a recent expedition to Mount Everest, showed clearly defined imprints of a foot about 12-1/2 inches long and eight inches broad. The foot apparently had three splayed toes turned inward. The pace appeared to be no longer than that of a human being.

Shipton said yesterday he did not know if the footprints were those of an "Abominable Snowman", also called the "Hairy Giant of the Himalayas," or whether such a creature really existed, but experts would study them to see what they could learn.

The "Times" said one of Shipton's Tibetan porters claimed he saw the "Abominable Snowman" at a 25-yards range. He said it was covered with reddish brown hair except for the face.

PEKING TROOPS IN INDO-TIBETAN TRADE CENTRES

KALIMPONG, Dec. 8 (PTI): Chinese troops in undetermined strength are moving from Gyangtse to Yatung and Pharidrong, two Indo-Tibetan towns on the 500-mile long Bhutan-Sikkim frontier, it was reported here today by newly arrived Tibetan traders.

Official confirmation is lacking.

Gyangtse is a junction point for caravan routes to Lhasa, Sikkim and India, while Yatung is a town in South Tibet on Sikkim frontier, Pharidrong town, also in South Tibet is near Bhutan border on the highway from Darjeeling to Gyangtse.

A high Indian official denied the news that Chinese troops have already entered Yatung and Pharidrong.

Yatung and Pharidrong command entry to southern border of Tibet running along Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal.

Two thousand Chinese troops have been concentrated at Gyangtse, the last Indian-controlled postal link with Tibet, it was officially learnt.

FRESH CHALLENGE TO TRUMAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPA): President Truman ran into a new challenge for the Democratic Presidential nomination with the defection of one of his top Congressional lieutenants on Friday.

Representative Percy Priest of Tennessee, Democratic Whip in the House, said at Nashville that he will support Senator Kefauver over Truman if the Senator becomes an active candidate.

Kefauver already has given his friends permission to enter his name in the California primary next June but said that he will not decide before early next year whether to make a serious bid for nomination.

Medals For Census Work

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8 (PTI): The President's silver and bronze medals for distinguished services rendered during the 1951 census operations in Calcutta were presented to 72 persons by the Governor of West Bengal, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, at a function at Government House yesterday.

Three other workers were the recipients of two silver medals and a memorial cup, offered by a citizen.

The industrial dispute between the Sholapur Municipality and its workers has been referred by the Government of Bombay for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal of Shri Salim M. Merchant.

Scholarships For Asian Countries

INDIAN SCHEME

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): The Government of India, Cultural Scholarships Scheme, which was inaugurated in 1949, will be continued in 1952 says a Ministry of External Affairs press note today.

The aim of this scheme is to foster cultural relations between India and other Asian and African countries by providing to students from those countries such educational facilities as are available in India.

The selected candidates are awarded scholarships by the Government of India.

The courses of study available cover a wide range, E. G. arts and humanities, science, agriculture, medicine, technology, education, law and forestry.

The selected candidates are requested to give an undertaking to return to the countries of their domicile for settlement after finishing their studies in India under the scheme.

Hyderabad Allotment For Irrigation

HYDERABAD (Dn), Dec. 8 (PTI): The Hyderabad Government has allotted Rs. 52 crores for irrigation and power projects in their five-year 65-crore economic development plan.

The Tungabhadra Scheme and its hydro-electric project have been allotted Rs. 13 crores. The Godavari and the Lower Krishna Projects have been sanctioned Rs. 10 crores each. The Devanoor and the Rajalband Schemes have been allotted Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 crores respectively.

The plan also provides for a thermal power station at Hyderabad at a cost of Rs. 7,00,000.

KANDLA PORT

RAJKOT, Dec 8, (UPI). Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Prime Minister, will lay the foundation stone of the Kandla port in Cutch, by the end of December or early in January, it is learnt.

It may be mentioned that the Government of India have decided to build a first class port at Kandla at a cost of about Rupees twelve and a half crores. When completed, it will be a principal port on India's west coast.

EXPANSION OF VIZAG YARD

Ship-Building To Be Doubled

BOMBAY, Saturday: India's ship manufacture will be doubled with the expansion of the Vizagapatam Shipbuilding Yard shortly after the Central Government has taken over the shipyard from January 1, 1952, it is learnt from Government sources here today.

The productive capacity of the Vizagapatam Yard will be doubled from the present two ship building berths to four.

The third berth which is already under construction will be completed shortly and the Commerce Ministry is planning for the construction of the fourth berth, immediately after the yard has been taken over from the Scindias.

SHIPBUILDING AT VIZAG

U. N. Experts Sought

COLOMBO, Dec. 8 (PTI): Mr. N. S. Raghavachary, United Nations Representative for Technical Assistance in the South-East Asia region left for Singapore today on the way to his headquarters in Bangkok.

In an interview Mr. Raghavachary said he had conferred with Government officials in India and Ceylon to make known the scope of the United Nations technical assistance scheme and to see how best it could be matched with the requirements of the two countries.

India, he said, has asked for experts for her shipbuilding yard at Vizagapatam, the Sindri fertiliser factory in Bihar and for roadways development projects. Ceylon had asked for experts for industrial and transport development schemes.

NEW YORK: Edwin Locke Jr., coordinator of the 160,000,000 dollar programme for economic and technical aid to the Middle East countries, said on Friday disposition of the funds will be decided only after careful surveys of the area (adds the UPA).

SOFIA SPY TRIAL: TWO TO DIE

LONDON, Dec. 8 (UPA): Two of the nine defendants in the Sofia spy trial have been sentenced to death by hanging, according to Press reports received here on Friday.

The trial of the defendants for espionage on behalf of Yugoslavia opened on Thursday.

The two sentenced to death were Boris Knov and Magine Maginov. The other seven received sentences ranging from one to 20 years.

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), December 8 (PTI): Pullamma, described as an important 'hostile' Koya woman, was arrested by the police on the night of December 5 at Biyaram in Warangal District, it was officially stated here last night.

ADIBASI UPRISING IN CHOTA-NAGPUR

Crops Forcibly Removed

DUMKHA (Santhal Parganas), Dec. 8, (PTI).

OVER a dozen cases of forcible removal of crops from the fields of non-aboriginals, by bands of Adibasi Santhals armed with bows and arrows and shouting "All Lands belong to the Adibasis" have been reported from Ramgarh, Dumka Muffasil and Sikaraitara Thanas in the District of Santhal Parganas.

In one case the standing paddy crops from over fifty-six bighas of land belonging to Hem Chand Mandal of village Kurua in Dumka were forcibly removed.

The police in most places are trying to maintain order. Suspected Santhals are being bound over to keep peace.

The Jharkhand Party which is contesting all the tribal seats in Chota-Nagpur and Santhal Parganas besides a few general seats, in its election manifesto last month called upon the Adibasis to "drive away all the Dikkus (non-aboriginals) just as the Congress drove the British from this land and take away all their lands and establish Jharkhand."

ITALIAN NOTE TO BIG POWERS

Revision Of Peace Treaty Sought

ROME, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter).

ITALY will today present notes to Russia and other powers, formally demanding revision of the Italian Peace Treaty and recognition that she is "a free and democratic country, in a position of absolute equality with all the other free states of the world".

This step, already approved by the United States, Britain and France, was announced last night by the Italian Foreign Office.

NO OTHER WAY

A Foreign Office communique said the Italian note to the twenty signatories of the Peace Treaty will ask revision of the preamble of the treaty and cancellation of the clause limiting Italy's armed forces and defence and binding her to prevent the rebirth of fascism.

According to the Foreign Office communique, the note said: "Since Italy does not belong to the United Nations, owing to the reiterated veto of one of the five permanent members of the Security Council, she cannot obtain revision of the treaty through the United Nations as was foreseen in the Treaty itself".

The concluding part of the note said: "The spirit of the treaty, especially as expressed in its preamble, no longer corresponds to reality".

SYMPATHETIC

The Foreign Office added that the note will also ask abolition of those clauses representing "a detraction from Italian sovereignty", particularly those limiting Italy's armed forces.

The peace treaty contained ninety articles, with seventeen annexes. It ws signed in Paris on February 10, 1947, after more than a year of tortuous negotiations between the "Big Four".

The British, United States and French Governments declared jointly on September 26 this year that they would "consider sympathetically" a formal Italian request for revision of the Peace Treaty.

U.S. Plane, Crash In Azores

16 BELIEVED KILLED

ANGRA DO HIROSH (Azores), Dec. 8 (UPA): An American B-29 from Lages Air Force Base crashed in the mountains of Terceira or Sao Joge Island shortly after midnight on Thursday.

Rescue planes located the wreckage but further details are not immediately available. The plane was one of 24 that took off from Lages, Field for the United States.

(In Washington the Air Force said that there were 16 men aboard the plane and indications are that there are no survivors. Air Force officials said that one body had been recovered five miles south of Lages. It said that the plane crashed shortly after the take-off.)

MYSORE EXEMPTED

Cesser Of Central Control Ordinance

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8 (PTI): The President has promulgated an order exempting the State of Mysore from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

The order "The Mysore State (cesser of Central control) order, 1951, was signed by the President yesterday and is being gazetted today.

Article 371 of the Constitution vests in the centre powers of superintendence and control over the administration of Part B States for a period of ten years but enables the President to exempt any state from its operation.

Loan To Paraguay

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPA): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced on Friday it has made a loan of five million dollars to Paraguay to help increase agricultural production.

Guerillas Shot Dead Near Mr. Lyttleton

PERTANG (Negri Sembilan, Malaya) Dec 8 (PTI-Reuter) Gurkha troops shot dead two Chinese Communist guerillas near here yesterday almost within earshot of Mr. Oliver Lyttleton British Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Lyttleton was inspecting a resettlement area at the time of an engagement on the fringe of the jungle, one and a half miles away.

The Gurkhas, who had been waiting in ambush since dawn, opened fire on three guerillas moving through the undergrowth. They killed one instantly and wounded another. He ran off, but he was found dead later.

The third got away.

Lyttleton To Prolong Stay

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): British Colonial Secretary Mr. Oliver Lyttleton has decided to extend his stay in South-East Asia "to tie up a few loose ends" in Malaya.

He said this today when he returned to Singapore by air from Kuala Lumpur after a tour of terrorist-infested areas. He said he intended to return to the Federation for a few days after visiting Hong Kong next week.

Two British Soldiers Killed

SINGAPORE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Communist guerillas killed two British soldiers and wounded one in pitched battles in Johore and Negri Sembilan yesterday. It was officially announced here today.

More Jute In U. P.

KANPUR: (PTI): The Government of Uttar Pradesh has raised the target for area under jute cultivation under its jute development scheme to one lakh acres for the current year as against the target of sixty thousand acres in the last year, it is learnt here.

With the extension of the scheme to three more districts, that is, Meerut, Bullundshahar and Rampur, the total number of districts under the scheme is now nineteen.

AMBALA: Jute has been successfully grown in the waterlogged areas of Karnal District.

Mr. U. S. Dalal, Land Reclamation Officer said here that at Indri, the Reclamation Department had been able to grow "magnificent" jute crop in a four-acre tract of land.

HIGHER CAR PRICES IN U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec 8 (PTI-Reuter): The United States Government told car manufacturers that they could apply for higher price limits.

Eight car makers have already indicated that they would seek the increases, the Office of Price Stabilisation said.

The optional increase will be the third since car prices were frozen a little more than a year ago.

Chittoor Hit By Famine

MADRAS, Dec. 8, (UPI): Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of Parliament, said here today that the whole of Chittoor District except the eastern portion of Kalahasti Taluka was affected by the worst famine conditions as a result of failure of monsoon and consequent damage to crops.

Mr. Ayyangar said that agriculture labour was hard hit to find employment and people were migrating to the adjacent districts in search of work.

KARACHI Dec. 8 (UPA): Flying Congressman Peter Mack arrived in his private plane from Dharan, Saudi Arabia, on his friendship flight around the world.

Nehru's Veiled Threat To Rulers Contesting Elections

'READJUSTMENT OF STATUS'

KOTAH, December 8 (PTI).

"THE Government of India will have to take measures to readjust the position of those rulers who proposed to contest the elections", declared Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru here yesterday

Mr. Nehru who was addressing Congress workers referred to some rulers and their relatives contesting elections. This, he said, was good in a way but the fact that they enjoyed certain privileges on account of their positions which other common people did not enjoy was a factor to be remembered.

When those rulers wanted to contest the elections Government would have to take measures to readjust their positions. Mr. Nehru did not indicate what steps were proposed to be taken.

Referring to the same subject, Mr Nehru told a meeting at Bundi that as individuals the Congress had nothing against them but as they were opposed to Congress principles "we shall oppose them and defeat them".

DAYS OF CHIVALRY

UDAIPUR: Mr. Nehru said here yesterday that the whole picturesque area of Rajasthan had a special significance in Indian history and referred in the four speeches he delivered today to the feats of chivalry, bravery and courage of the people of these parts in the past. He told the people at Udaipur that while there was never any lack of those fine qualities among the people of the country their one weakness—mutual bickering—giving rise to disunity had led to their downfall.

Weaker opponents had established supremacy over superior forces because of mutual dissension among the people living here.

Mr. Nehru added: "When I come to Rajasthan I am reminded of the great days of chivalry seen here in the past. When I was young I read and heard of the feats of valour of warrior kings especially Maharana Sangha and Maharana Pratap. Every stone and hill here has history written on it. But when this history brings before my mind picture after picture of the bravery of the people I also see how mutual dissension was responsible for their downfall. We have, therefore, to learn a lesson from the history of these parts and develop a habit of working together in co-operation. We the people of India whatever the religion we might profess are citizens of India having equal rights. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Parsis, Buddhists and Jains are all citizens of this country and should have equal rights. We want to take the country forward to achieve progress in various spheres of life but we can hardly do so without the co-operation of the people as a whole."

Nehru At Bikaner

BIKANER, Dec. 8 (PTI): Congress President Mr. Nehru arrived here this morning by air from Udaipur. Crowds here also surrounded the plane as they had done at Kotah and Udaipur yesterday. Mr. Nehru asked them to withdraw but they would not. He eventually made his way through the crowd to the car.

He was received at the airport by local Congressmen and the 28-year-old Maharajah of Bikaner who is contesting the elections to the House of the People as an independent.

Nehru To Visit Karnataka

HUBLI, Dec. 8 (PTI): Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will be visiting Karnataka area for a day on December 25, according to an announcement by the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee office here.

Nehru To Rescue Of Biyani

AKOLA, Dec. 8 (UPI): All eyes are set on Akola where Shri Brijlal Biyani, popularly known as Vidharbaha Keshari, is being opposed by a popular medical practitione rDr. K. W. Joglekar.

The most remarkable feature of the constituency is that almost all opposition parties have combined to defeat Congress nominee.

Though the result of the election is not very much in doubt, Shri Biyani will not have an easy walkover.

During his two day election tour of Madhya Pradesh, Pandit Nehru Congress President, who is coming here on the morning of December 17 will be the guest of Shri Brijlal Biyani. Elaborate arrangements have been made to accord the Congress President a warm reception.

A POST DECLINED

CUTTACK, Dec. 8 (PTI): Dr. P. Parija, who is contesting a seat of the Orissa Assembly from the Balikuda constituency of Cuttack District, has declined to continue as a Pro-Vice Chancellor of Banaras Hindu University.

Army Men Free To Vote

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 8 (PTI): Gen. Cariappa, C-in-C of the Indian Army told press men here yesterday that the personnel in the Army were free to exercise their privilege as citizens of India to vote, if they chose to vore, in the coming elections. Voting by Army personnel was permitted strictly in accordance with certain rules, which were necessary for the maintenance of discipline in the Army.

General Cariappa further said that in the Army troops of all ranks were being properly educated on right lines in regard to their civic duties as citizens of the land, that is, the subject of citizenship was being very actively and practically taught to all ranks.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST 'REBELS'

INDORE, Dec. 8, (PTI): The Executive of the Madhya Bharat Pradesh Congress Committee will meet at Bhilsa tomorrow to consider the question of disciplinary action against the 127 "rebel" Congressmen of Madhya Bharat.

The Pradesh Congress had already suspended two of the executive members, Messrs. Nand Kishore Tiwari and Kishorbhai Trivedi for "prejudicial activities" against Congress, according to a spokesman of the Pradesh Congress Committee.

Disciplinary Action

CUTTACK: The Secretary of Socialist Party in Orissa Surendranath Dwivedi announced today that the Party had taken disciplinary action against Mr. Pradasi Naik, a Scheduled Caste candidate from Kunagarh constituency (Kalahandi District) for the State Assembly for his "suspicious activities" in the District. He was consequently disowned by the Party as its candidate in the constituency.

NOVEL METHODS IN KANPUR

KANPUR: Kanpur will witness during the forthcoming general elections novel methods of election campaign and propaganda, according to a tentative programme arranged by some of the local contestants here.

Trained pigeons with election literature and party manifestoes in their beaks will be flown while some other candidates are contemplating to fly big baloons with their names and party labels printed on them in bold letters.

Some candidates are also arranging for chartering planes for advertising their names and party.

Candidate Arrested

HYDERABAD: Mr. Baddah Malla Reddi, Peoples' Democratic Front candidate from Jagtial constituency to the State Assembly, was arrested by the Special police yesterday, according to the information received at the Front office here today. Mr Reddy was arrested at Sirsilla.

Provincial Alliance

INDORE: In the absence of any agreement on provincial level between the Madhya Bharat Socialist Party and Scheduled Castes Federation an electoral alliance has been agreed to between the Ujjain units of the two organisations.

The Secretaries of the Ujjain Socialist Party and Ujjain District Scheduled Castes Federation have signed an agreement of "mutual alliance" in the coming general elections as far as the Ujjain constituencies are concerned.

TWO MEN WITHDRAW FROM CONTEST

SHOLAPUR: Mr. Tukharam Jadhav, the Peasants and Workers Party candidate for the Assembly seat from Malsiras constituency has withdrawan from the contest, it was learnt from the Peasants and Workers Party office here.

Mr. S. N. Mohite, seceder from the Congress Party, who is contesting here as an independent candidate is now being supported by the P. and W. Party. Mr. Mohite was stated to have signed the Peasants and Workers Party pledge.

Another withdrawal came in the Sholapur City north constituency where P. U. Kanakatti put up by the Socialist Party has announced his decision not to contest the elections.

Mr. Zadbuke, a Socialist candidate from north Barsi has declared himself to be an independent candidate and not Socialist-sponsored.

Arrangements are practically complete for conducting the general election in this district, according to authorities here. There will be 563 polling stations of which 94 will have two booths.

CHIEF MINISTER'S CAR STONED

Distraction Caused At Basoda Meeting

INDORE, Dec. 8, (PTI): The Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, Mr. Thakatmal Jain's car was stoned by a group of persons on Thursday last at Basoda, his constituency, according to a report received here today.

The Chief Minister was not in his car at the time and the car was returning after leaving the Chief Minister at a public meeting.

Some distraction was also caused at the public meeting by some persons beating drums and shouting slogans.

Minister Heckled

KAKINADA, Dec. 8, (RTI): The Union Deputy Food Minister Mr M. Thirumala Rao was heckled at an election meeting in his own constituency yesterday evening.

As he stood up to address the meeting, many questions were asked about the quality of the rice supplied by Government grain shops. An old man dramatically produced a sample of the rice as proof of his complaint. Sand was thrown towards the platform. Some of the hecklers shouted "we do not want Andhra State with such Ministers."

The meeting was later abandoned.

Mr Thirumala Rao is seeking election to the House of the People from Kakinada constituency.

NOMINATIONS IN DELHI

Move For Anti-Congress Combine

NEW DELHI, Dec. 8, (UPI and PTI): As many as 400 nominations were held for the 48-member Delhi State Legislative Assembly here today—the last day for filing nominations.

For the four constituencies for the house of people, 31 candidates filed nomination papers.

Lala Durga Das, Joint Editor of "Hindustan Times" filed as many as nineteen nominations for the New Delhi parliamentary constituency. He is standing as an Independent candidate. In the same constituency, Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani stands on the K.M.P.P. ticket and the Congress has put up Mrs Manmohini Seghal.

For the State Assembly, eight parties are in the field. The Congress is contesting every seat.

It is not yet known haw many candidates are standing on behalf of the Scheduled Castes Federation.

Among those standing for Parliament are Mr. Durga Das, joint editor of the Hindustan Times (independent) Mr. Radha Raman, former president of the Delhi State Congress, Mr. Krishnan Nair, well known local Congress worker, and Mrs. Manmohani Sehgal (Congress) and Pandit Mauli Chandra Sharma (Jana Sangh).

Those standing for the state assembly include Dr Sushila Nayar, an old associate and physician of Mahatma Gandhi (Congress) Chaudhuri Brahm Prakash, President of the Delhi State Congress, Dr. Rishi, President of the New Delhi Congress Committee Rana Jung Bahadur Singh, former editor of the Times of India (Independent), Mr. K. Narendra, editor of the Daily Pratap (Jana Sangh), and Prof. Ram Singh, President of the Delhi State Hindu Mahasabha.

Three prospective candidates, including a woman, were beaten by the clock; "they arrived five minutes late".

The nomination papers will be scrutinized on December 10. The last date for withdrawals is December 13. Polling will take place on January 14.

All the parties opposing the Congress in Delhi, except the Hindu Mahasabha and the Ramrajya Parishad, are negotiating to reach some sort of an electoral understanding so as to secure, as far as possible, straight contets between the Congress and the "Opposition". The parties involved in these negotiations are the K.M.P., the Socialists, the Jana Sangh, the Communists, the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Akalis.

Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani stated here today that in spite of the clear instructions issued by the Election Commission a uniform procedure was not being followed in all the states by the State Election Commissioners in the matter of postal ballot for the armed forces and Government servants on election duty at polling booths.

Not Withdrawn

POONA, Dec. 8 (HS): The report that Mr. S. M. Joshi, the Socialist candidate against Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Union Minister for Works, Mines and Power, has withdrawn his candidature appearing in a section of the Press were characterised as entirely "false and baseless," in an election meeting of the Socialists here yesterday. Similar reports about the withdrawal of Mr. K. M. Mahajan, the Hindu Mahasabha candidate for the same seat, were found to be false when enquiries were made at the Election Office of the Hindu Sabha.

CONGRESS WILL RENDER GREATER SERVICE

Mysore Leader's Assurance

BANGALORE, Dec. 8, (PTI).

WITH just four weeks for polling leaders of political parties in Mysore are busy touring their constituencies telling voters what they would do if returned to power.

The State Congress President, Mr. K. Hanumanthiah, who is contesting a seat to the Assembly from Ramnagaram, thirty miles from Bangalore, inaugurated the Congress election campaign at Kankanahalli (Bangalore District) early this week. He stated that profiting from the experience gained in the past four years, Congress would render greater service to the country if returned to power.

Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President of the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee and a candidate for the House of the People from Chitaldrug, came in for some heckling at the hands of a section of the audience at a meeting in Mysore City, regarding the past and the future promises of Congress.

The Mysore State Socialist Party and the Bangalore District Scheduled Castes Federation have come to a working arrangement confined to Bangalore City only regarding their election campaign.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, leader of the Bharatiya Jana Sangh, is expected to visit the State later this month to step up his Party's campaign.

Mr. B. Murugayya, Communist Party candidate for the Assembly from Davangere, has entered the third day of his fast in the Bangalore Central Jail, (where he is held as a detenu), protesting against his non-release for electioneering work. Mr. Kulka Govinda Reddy, Socialist candidate to the Assembly from Chitaldrug, said that the fast might create serious situation in Davangere and other working class areas, and requested the Government to release him.

The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, has issued an order, prohibiting meetings without prior permission of the City Magistrate in certain parts of Bangalore City.

EX-SERVICEMEN PROTEST

LONDON, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): Ex-Servicemen were among a small group of people who met in Trafalgar Square, London, in driving rain today to protest against the visit to Britain of Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Federal Chancellor. One of the leading speakers at the meetings was Mr. D. N. Pritt.

American Markets

EXPORT DEMAND ON N. Y. COTTON EXCHANGE

Wall Street Market Irregularly Higher

NEW YORK, Dec. 7 (UPA).

Cotton prices settled back after a strong start today, but still managed to hold a goodsized gain at finish.

The carryover from Thursday's late buying movement lifted prices nearly 2.50 dollars ber bale at the start. Again it was paucity of offerings which made prices sensitive to moderate demand from domestic mill interests, exporters and commission houses.

Exporters demand was reportedly encouraged by fears that if Monday's crop estimate shows a drastic reduction, steps may be initiated for restoration of controls on raw cotton exports. In addition, there was hedge lifting against export commitments under ECA credits to Italy.

One leading commission house reported small but persistent price fixing, most of which came from the far West. This suggested covering against export commitments with the Orient, traders said.

News of Army inquiry for almost 31,000,000 yards of various tupes of cotton duck cloths lent impetus to the overnight rise. Nearby December contract reached 44 cents per pound or within 13 points of the season's high established Monday.

The market opened up 19 to 47 points. After sligtly extending the initial gain, the market turned quieter after the first hour, then closed with net gains of three to 34 points.

The following were the closings, with the price range:—

Delivery	Open	High	Low	Close
Spot	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	44.40
Dec.	43.98	44.00	43.85	43.90
March	43.70	43.75	43.47	43.58
May	43.35	43.45	43.25	43.42
July	42.93	43.06	42.84	42.93
Oct.	39.92	40.14	39.75	39.92
Dec.	39.50	39.70	39.30	39.33
March	39.37	39.50	39.19	39.13
May	39.15	39.21	39.14	38.93
NEW ORLEANS				
Spot	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43.30
Dec.	43.85	44.00	43.82	43.88
March	43.60	43.66	43.48	43.60
May	43.30	43.46	43.26	43.40
July	42.90	43.02	42.85	42.96
Oct.	40.01	40.09	39.93	39.95
Dec.	.. ..	39.69	39.36	39.50
March	.. ..	39.34	39.21	39.32
May	.. ..	39.11	39.11	39.10

NEW YORK COTTON HOLIDAY

The Board of Managers of the New York Cotton Exchange Friday announced that December 24 Christmas Eve will be observed as an extra exchange holiday.

On December 31, New Year's Eve, the exchange will suspend trading at 18-00 GMT.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Stocks closed irregularly higher today as profit-taking in the last hour almost wiped out the gains accrued earlier in the session.

Experts felt the last hour reversal was a hearty sign, since the delivered list was due for correction after the recent spurt.

The volume was good at 1,990,000 shares.

Of 1,176 issues traded, 508 advanced, 403 declined and 265 remained unchanged. Of 15 most active stocks, eight were railroads.

Chemicals were strong. Steels and motors firmed. Oils were irregular. Utilities continued narrow.

Curb sales totalled 540,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was dol 3,934,000.

SEED PRICES

The following were closing prices of seeds on the New York Market today:

Pepper $1.60 asked.
Tallow, extra, 7-7/8.
Special 7-1/8.
Soyabeans 12.

U. S. STEEL PRICE RANGE

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 41, Low 40-1/2, Close 40-5/8.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver remained unchanged on the New York market today at 88 cents per ounce.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at $167.50 bid per short ton whereas the asking price was $170.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 12 cents per pound asked.

However, dealers indicated that business might be done on a bid of 11-3/4 cents.

TIN PRICES

Spot tin remained unchanged today at 103 cents per pound on the New York market.

In the forward section, December was quoted at 108.00 cents per pound bid and February at 110.00 cents per pound bid.

PEPPER PRICES

Buyers in the black pepper market continued to mark time as prices showed little or no overnight change.

Spot pepper was indicated at $1.60; December was believed to be $1.57; December arrival at $1.54; first half December shipment at $1.52; Second half December at $1.51; January at $1.47; March at $1.43 per pound, all ex dock.

The New York Produce Exchange reported that the end November stock of pepper in licensed warehouses totalled 2,974 bags, a reduction of 438 bags from the previous month.

Receipts during November totalled 1,947 bags while withdrawals for the month reached 2,385 bags.

Chicago Grains

CHICAGO, December 7.

Grains advanced in many deliveries establishing new seasonal highs reflecting commission house buying and short covering together with additional hedge lifting credited to exporters which met limited offerings PSTP good export business in Unistates grains with reports that Italy has requested exporters to renew offerings on large quantitits of hard wheat later today PSTP the firmness of lard futures was attributed to exporter covering against sales to Germany.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Dec. 2.68-1/2
March 2.69
May 2.63-3/8
July 2.53-3/4

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, December 7.

Dollar stocks moved sharply higher in sympathy with wall street while French shares were helped by bear overing prior to the weekend who consolidated their position. Selected South African and British issues displayed hesitancy. Rentes were quiet.

BRUSSELS: The forward section was featured by advances in Canadian pacifics in sympathy with Montreal Engineerings held firm and active. Good turnover was enjoyed by Petrofina, Tubize & Katanga, Societ generally moved higher. On the spot market, prices were slightly irregular but the undertone remained steady.

AMSTERDAM: Industrials displayed considerably brighter appearance especially Royal Dutch and Aku. Indonesians ruled steady with Amsterdam rubbers gaining two guilders. Guilder and Dollar investments held steady. Americans were firm following wall street with active dealings in Canadian Pacifics. Premium stood at 9 per cent and certificates totalled 470.

Sales Of T.D.R.

Government of India Treasury Deposit receipts of the value of Rs. 2,00,000—were sold during the month of November 1951 as under:—

	Rupees
6 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	
9 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	2,00,000
12 months' Treasury Deposit Receipts	— —
	— —
TOTAL	2,00,000

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

2-1/4 p.c 1954	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1955	98	2	0
2½ p.c. 1961	91	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	4	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	92	0	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1976	84	8	0
3 p.c. 1966 Con	80	6	0
3 p.c. 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	99	12	0
3 p.c. 1957	97	13	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	12	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	92	9	0
3 p.c. 1964	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	91	8	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	87	4	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c. 1970-75	102	0	0
4½ p.c. 1955-60	104	0	
4½ p.c. 1958-60	106	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1952	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	96	12	0
3 3/4 p.c. U.P. 1961 ..	93	12	0
3 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961 ..	93	12	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955	99	12	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	8	0
3 p.m. Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P. 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni.	102	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1959	109	0	0
5 p.c. Bom. Muni. 1954	106	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. Muni. 1965 ..	96	0	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	92	0	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Bullion market ruled steady today on increased buying. The market was expecting release of the confiscated gold but so far there is no announcement and naturally sellers were inclined to cover. White silver was being supported by bull operators.

At the opening forward gold was quoted at Rs. 105-6 and advanced at Rs. 105-14 on short covering. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 105-14 and sovereigns were offered at Rs. 75-4.

The silver section opened at Rs. 185-2 and moved up at Rs. 185-8 on speculative buying. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 186, and spot bullion was placed at Rs. 185-6.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	185	8	0
Forward	185	8	0
Ready Gold	106	0	0
Forward	106	1	0
Sovereigns	75	8	0

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today. Privately Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1,765 but later advanced at Rs. 1,772-8.

Later on there was further buying and Tata steel defds. firmed up at Rs. 1785/.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

The local produce market was fairly steady with moderate buying. Casterseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 196 and advanced at Rs. 202 and steadied at Rs. 199. Quotations were as under.

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality New	39	4	0
Madras	38	12	0
Bold New	38	4	0
December-January	38	8	0
February-March	39	7	0
LINSEED			
Ready	39	14	0
February-March	39	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	40	0	0
May Delivery	199	0	0
OILS			
Groundnuts local	63	0	0
December	21	4	0
January	21	6	0
Linseed	23	2	0
Castorseed Oil	21	8	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Dec. 8.

120 D. Ready Japan	4	12	0
150 D. Ready Japan ..	4	8	0
120 D. Ready Italy ..	4	10	0
150 D. Ready Italy ..	4	8	6
150 D. Box Dec.		905	
150 D. Box Jan.		917	

LONDON MARKETS

PEPPER PRICES

LONDON, Dec. 8.

The pepper market was quiet today, with sellers of Malabar asking 1,190 for December compared to 1,200.

Singapore white and black on shipping weight basis remained unchanged at 13-9 and 10-9 respectively.

TIN PRICES

The tin market was fairly steady today with spot marked down 1-1/4 pounds sterling to 936-1/4 and three months up the same modest amount to 918-3/4.

The turnover was 85 tons of which 15 were for cash.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 935; sellers, 937-1/2; business both.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 917-1/2; sellers, 920; business at 920 to 915.

SETTLEMENT—937-1/2.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the following were closing prices.

SPOT—buyers, 935; sellers, 940; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 917-1/2; sellers, 920; business 917-1/2

MERCURY PRICE

The price of mercury was today quoted at 73 pounds per flask, unchanged.

SILVER UNCHANGED

Silver prices for both spot and forward remained unchanged on the London market today at 77 pence per ounce.

RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing prices of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT—41-1/4, 41-3/4, business 41-1/2.

Jan 41, 41-1/4, business 41.

Jan/Mar. 40-1/4, 40-3/4.

Apr/June—38-3/4, 39-1/4, business 38-3/4 39

July/Sept 37-1/2, 37-3/4.

COPRA AND COCOSUT OIL

Copra Straits DEI delivered weight cif per ton Dec/Jan 88-1/4 seller.

Copra Philippine bulk cif per ton Dec/Jan 195 nominal 200 nominal

Coconut oil Straits in drums cif per ton Dec/Jan 137 nominal 137 nominal.

Cocoanut oil Straits in bulk cif per ton Dec/Jan 130 nominal 130 nominal

Cocoanut oil Ceylon in bulk cif per ton Dec/Jan 128 reseller 128 reseller

Palmoil Liberian cif per ton Dec/Jan 240.

Palmoil Angola cif per 100 kilos Dec/Jan 9100 esc 9100.

Palmoil Belgian Congo cif per 100 kilos Dec/Jan 16250 quoted 16500 quoted.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Dec. 8

The market continued steady round all sections and only a moderate turnover was put through.

Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80/6 s lots three per cent loan 1959/61 95/8 s lot three per cent loan 1970/75 87/8 s lot.

BANKS: United Commercial 38/8 s lot.

COALS: Bengal 572/1, Bhalgora 6/8, Bharat Colliery 6/14, Burrakur 14/14, Central India 6/12 New Beerbhoom 22/8.

JUTES: Anglo-India 312/-, Barnagore 218/-, Empire 25/14, Gourpore 453/-, s lot, Kinnison 272/-, Naihati 186/-, Bally 224/-, s lot, Budge Budge 260/-, Howrah officially unquoted, unofficial Howrah 31/12, Ganges 122/-, India 173/8, Lansdowne 215/-, Nuddea 70/8.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27/13, Jessop and Co. 22/-, Saran Eng. 10/2, Steel Corpn. 19/10, Textile Machinery 6/5.

MISCELLANEOUS: Consolidated Tin 1/12, Indian Copper 2/10, Karanpura Dev 23/4, Sone Valley Cement 6/4, Bharat Air 2/4, Brit. Biscuits 19/12, B I Corpn. 10/3, Dunlop Rubber 30/8, Indian Cable 13/8, Martin Burn 18/-, Metal Box 20/12, Rohatas Industry 7/3, British Burma Petrol 1/7, Assam Saws 7/8, India Steamship 5/13.

SUGARS: Purtabpore 22/2 ct.

TEAS: Bishnuath 40/14, Pussimbing 12/-, Sonai River 13/-.

New Rail Coaches For India

ORDERS FOR 100 WITH SWISS FIRM

ZURICH, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The first two passenger rail coaches ordered by the Indian State Railways from the "Schweizerische Wagons-Und Aufzuegefabrik Ag, Schilieren-Zurich", are about to leave the factory for Rotterdam, from where they will be shipped to India. The two carriages (one 1st and 2nd class and one 3rd class coach) represent prototypes under an Indian order placed with the Swiss firm for a total of 100 coaches. The cars have been adapted to Indian requirements. Thus, they have, 'inter alia', specially wide bodies (3.25 metres), very small windows (60 by 60 centimetres) and special apartments for women. They are designed to withstand a buffer pressure of 100 tons (50 tons in normal Swiss coaches) and have a deadweight of 28 tons.

INDIAN ELECTED VICE-CHAIRMAN

World Materials Conference

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPA): The International Materials Conference announced on Friday that 10 governments have accepted invitations to present views and requirements on sulphur before the Special Committee dealing with that commodity.

The Governments which have accepted the invitation to appear before the Sulphur Committee are: Argentina, Cuba, Ceylon, Finland, Greece, Jordan, Israel, Pakistan, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

The International Material Conference announced that M. K. Kripalani of India has been elected Vice-Chairman of the Central Group to serve for six months.

Kripalani and Octavio Paranaga of Brazil who also was elected Vice-Chairman at the same time will serve their terms with Lord Knowllys of Britain who was elected Chairman of the Central Group several weeks ago.

POUND STERLING TO BE DEVALUED?

NEW YORK, Dec. 8 (UPA): Foreign currency experts here believe that the tremendous pressure of steadily growing blackmarket operations involving the pound sterling will be one of the chief reasons if there is new devaluation of British currency.

There is widespread belief here that Churchill's government will be forced to cut down the value of the pound by as much as 20 per cent possibly within six months.

Unofficial pound quotation in New York on Friday was dol. 2.40 but Wall Street believes when the pound is again devalued, it should not be higher than dol. 2.25 which is the official value of the Australian pounds.

Currency experts believe the pound will have to be devalued again because as one of them put it, "it is not worth dol. 2.80".

SWITZERLAND TO FREEZE GOLD TRADING

BERNE, Dec. 8 (PTI-Reuter): The Swiss Finance Department is preparing a draft bill freezing trading in gold inside Switzerland, it was learned here yesterday.

It was understood that only the import, export and transit of gold would be subjected to control under the new bill.

The draft bill is expected to be completed soon and will be sent to the Federal Council for examination.

CUBAN RIVAL TO JUTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (UPA): A mysterious death dealing plant disease is threatening the infant Cuban Kenaf industry and the hemisphere's chief hope for independence from vital Indian and Pakistan jute in the event of war, the Agriculture Department warned on Friday.

The unidentified blight struck in one-fourth of the 8,000 acres of Cuban lands planted this year with fibre grass.

Kenaf just recently began to be processed commercially into a burlap substitute. The United States Commodity Credit Corporation is sponsoring Kenaf production in Cuba and Guatemala as a definite production measure.

ART NOTES

By D.G. Vyas.

Literature behind art—Unity in different forms—Codes for artistic endeavour—Unexplored material for revival—Nalanda to rise again—Art in China and India—Music for Congress sevikas.

WHEREVER art is discussed, the question of its background is generally treated with scant attention.

No art can be divorced from the tradition from which it has sprung. The approach to any art which is made from and confined to the top is bound to leave one in darkness. In India, for instance, much of the beauty of any art is likely to be missed, if inquiry into its origin and background is omitted

Role Of Literature

For those, who have surveyed Indian arts only from the surface, President Rajendra Prasad has set a problem to think about. The occasion was the foundation-laying ceremony of the Sanskrit Research Institute at Darbhanga. While referring to the beauty and values of Sanskrit literature, the President touched the subject of art in relation to it. He expressed his considered opinion that the study of Sanskrit was essential for everyone who might be desirous of enjoying the highest and best form of art.

This passing observation made by the President as a logical sequence in the course of his address had a deep significance which could not be missed. It carried the suggestion that literature and art were intimately and indissolubly connected and that art could not be studied without the aid of literature. Art was moulded, nourished and vitalised by literature, and literature in certain forms had acquired a concrete shape and permanence through art.

The literary background of the ancient works of art will be easily located, if one is convinced that the link between art and literature was an important feature of the classical tradition. The relationship between the two can be traced almost intact to the Rajasthan-Mughal period of arts whose relics speak for themselves. The themes of music songs, episodes for dance and subjects for painting and sculpture were drawn from the literary resources of the age. There was unity of poetic conception and literary thought underlying such diversified forms of artistic expression.

Background Missed

The trends of arts which were moulded by the currents of literature even in the last few centuries have been missed by many. Some of the European theorists, who had pedantically expatiated on different Indian arts, had swing towards religion; and while doing so, they had gone to the extreme of dividing and shutting up arts like painting, sculpture and architecture into religious compartments. Since they made much of religious associations of art, they failed to locate much of art itself—the real object of their inquiry

Some of the successors of such theorists who happen to be Europeans as well as Indians have found it safer to tread on the surface. They seem to have been under the false impression that art is an activity which could have no roots beneath the surface. To some of them, the writings and works of the protagonists of western modernism have come to be a final word. Taking them as the universal standards, they have found the traditional Indian painting and sculpture as antiquated and defective arts. Such self-styled critics ought to have measured the depth of their own ignorance of Indian arts before venturing to mislead their followers and readers

Underlying Unity

Literature has furnished concepts, motifs and themes to arts, and this explains the incidence of unity in the content of painting, sculpture and other art forms of a given age. While alluding to the height of development attained by Sanskrit literature, the President cited the perfection achieved by literary artists in their own forms such as prose, poetry and drama; but enough evidence could be easily produced to show that there was corresponding excellence in the works of art created during the age of such literary forms. This coincidence affirms the fact that literature with its wealth of the thematic material was a source of inspiration and stimulus to the artistic endeavour.

Another role of literature with respect to arts was to enunciate the theories of each and to lay down the principles and various elements of its technique. Such technical literature happened to be a special feature of India's arts. It was comparable to a code compiled for regulating the practice of every art. In this category a reference should be made to the several treatises on music, dance and drama which are available today. It was on account of such literary works that uniformity in the basic principles of the classical technique of different arts was maintained throughout the country.

For Real Revival

It is not difficult to collect, from ancient literature, remnants of a system of aesthetics based on "Rasa" which governs expression in each art. The system was intended to offer guidance to the artist in his conception of the theme and in his creative endeavour. Representation and interpretation were expected to conform to certain principles. The system of aesthetics, which can be explained rationally, has defined the psychological processes which should come into play when art is presented to the people. It has, in the same connection, indicated the nature of effect which art should produce on the art-conscious persons and the latter's reaction to it

To some of the writers, who have arrogated to themselves the privilege of speaking on arts, the important subject of aesthetics is almost non-existent. To them every art means something which has no basis or background and no effect on the observer. The literary material, concerning various arts, though it was depleted while the country was under the foreign rule, is still abundant and is awaiting exploration. A part of it has also been translated into some current languages. Hereditary artists were blamed for their ignorance and lack of education, but the educated in comparison to them, as they, with a few exceptions, have not cared to apply education to the studies in arts. Education has not brought to them the enlightenment needed for the understanding and pursuit of arts, because the resourceful literary works pertaining to arts have remained a closed chapter to them.

In order to ensure revival of the different Indian arts on the right lines, it is essential to propagate the authentic literature relevant to each art. If in the course of education in Sanskrit, emphasis is laid on the study of special treatises on arts and on aesthetics with the aid of works of art, pandits should be able to fill the lacuna in the programme of the revivalistic movement. Able advisers will also be found from among the scholars of universities who might have specialised in academic studies in different arts. Such advisers must be associated with the institutions teaching arts or interested in their revival, so that education in and practice of arts might probed on systematic lines.

Glory Of Nalanda

High hopes were expressed by President Rajendra Prasad about the future of the Magadha Research Institute, while laying its foundation stone at Nalanda. He said that the object with which this institute was established by the State Government was to revive the ancient glory of Nalanda. The institute is intended to be a great centre of art, handicrafts, literature, drama, philosophy and science. The question is whether education or research in these subjects would suffice to revive the glory that was Nalanda or whether the institute will, at least, raise arts to the high level reached by them in the age of Nalanda

The difference lies in the fact that studies in such subjects being of an academic nature should not be expected to mould or enrich life in the manner in which they had done in the past. Usually such institutes, since they do not spring from life or minister to the needs of the modern social order remain detected from the people; while the Nalanda University in its age was logically related to the life of the people. However the institute should, at least be reminiscent, in its architectural design and decorations, of Nalanda on whose ground it will be erected. It will be interesting to know how such an institute will be planned and designed.

Art In China

Reproductions of the Tun-Hueng frescoes formed the most important section of the Chinese exhibition which was brought to Bombay. Tun-Hueng is situated in West Kansu on the edge of the great Gobi desert in China. The steep cliff which is in the vicinity of this district town contains in its 469 grottoes, precious art treasure of ancient China. The frescoes, which are in a good state of preservation and which are in a large number, were executed between the fourth and tenth centuries A.D.; and they represent the tradition and trends of Chinese art under three dynasties.

Tun-Hueng has lost much in the past and yet it has retained enough of art. The People's Government has not only made it secure against further loss or damage, but has proposed to develop it as a great national centre of art. It is interesting to note in this connection that in Tun-Hueng, China has a parallel of Ajanta—the Buddhist tradition of cave architecture and fresco-painting

The frescoes showed the tradition and technique of Chinese art and particularly its evolution through centuries. They owed their beauty and vitality to the delicacy and fluency of line, exquisite rendering of figures and charming colour-effects. Even the large-scale compositions appeared to have been handled with remarkable skill and perfect freedom. In these frescoes, one could perceive the reflection of Indian art and it is interesting to learn that the influence of Indian art on the traditional art of China has been established and acklowledged. The exhibition has shown how far and wide Indian art had extended its influence in the past. It should have been an eye-opener to those who have declared modern India a debtor begging at the doors of French post-impressionists

In the scheme of cultural exchange, China has received from India some contemporary paintings and a few artists. Among the latter was Mr. Y. K. Shukla, who is a member of the staff of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and who has visited Tun-Hueng. The Government of India should now depute a few competent artists in China and get, through them, reproductions of select frescoes of Tun-Hueng for the National Museum. Such reproductions will be of great help in the study of Indian art

Sevikas To Sing

Inaugurating the music classes and sports club for the Congres Sevika Dal, Mr. S. K. Patil, President of Bombay's Congress said something about music which gave an impression that he is interested in that art. He pleaded for introduction of music in school education. There should be no disagreement on this point. The question is to ensure efficiency of the training in music. Since music is included in education in the municipal schools, it is time now to inquire how and by whom it is taught and how much students have benefited from it. The Corporation ought to institute this inquiry.

Then about the music classes for the Congress Sevikas. It is necessary to know what would be the type of music and who would be the teachers. This inquiry has to be made in view of the fact that arts are treated in a light manner in the Congress circles. At present, anything which is sung or played passes as music. What is popularly known as classical music is just a branch—stereotyped singing. Rightly speaking, those who learn music must have a clear idea about its extent and various schools. The music classes, therefore need to be conducted under the guidance of advisers who might have a broad outlook and who might be well-informed about music

FLYING GODDESS

...om the Tun-Hueng frescoes in China exhibited in Bombay. sketched by SHUKLA.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

WE are constantly being reminded not to waste, writes Sydney H. Price in "The Expository Times". People are finding out how to use many things which once were destroyed. This is not merely a war-time measure. More than twenty years ago the Borough of Marylebone decided to deal with refuse in a systematic way, and they found that four-fifths of the waste they collected could be sold again. Cartloads of rubbish were tipped into a machine which shook it up and sorted it into four groups.

A magnet caught all the old tins and nails, while some of the rubbish passed on to a moving belt to be dealt with by a row of sorters. Anything that was considered unsaleable was taken to the boiler fire which supplied the heat for working the sorting machinery. Nothing was wasted; tins, bottles, rags, paper, and everything else that could be used again these were all sold

A Necessary Waste

There are, however, some kinds of waste that cannot be sorted by machinery like that Years ago, a man named Cobden said that people could be divided into two classes—those who save, and those who spend, or those who are careful, and those who waste. There are people who waste time, for instance. Idleness is a waste of time, and doing unnecessary and useless things may be a waste of time. Doing wrong is certainly wasting time, as we all agree.

A doctor speaking on the wireless said that a bad temper wastes energy, and that people who give way to their temper are using energy they need for their work. We must remember that next time something or somebody upsets us.

We should, however, be careful what we call waste. You know the story of the woman who broke a jar of precious ointment over the feet of Jesus. Judas wanted to know why such waste was allowed, but Jesus said it was not wasted. He saw that there was great love behind that action, and what is done in love can never be really wasted however much it might seem to be so. God is able to use all that you can give and all that you can do in the same way.

Short Global Routes

The U.S. Air Force and most other branches of the American armed forces stationed throughout the free world are using a revolutionary new map called Telecurve world map which has been developed by a serious geographer named Felix Locher, writes Mark Finley in "The Christian Science Monitor"

Born in Switzerland, Locher wanted to know more about world geography. He began making maps as a hobby. He knew that since one could not draw straight lines on a globe, the shortest routes and distances around the world had to be measured along curved lines. Because he knew how to cut perfect curves on the famous outdoor ice rinks in St. Moritz, he won the national figure skating championship of Switzerland in 1911, the same year he moved to California to settle down with his family on the Pacific Coast.

Soon after going to the United States, Locher entered the insurance business but kept map-making as his avocation. Gradually, as the schools, colleges, and military bases accepted the Telecurve maps as a solution to a long-existing need, Locher had to devote all of his time to the necessary development of his maps, including the making of a Telecurve motion picture film and the writing of illustrated texts for the benefit of military classroom instructors. Now, with the United States involved in the Korean war, the result of Communist aggression, his original hobby, or avocation, has become his vocation.

World-Wide Geography

Thousands of men and women without any previous experience in geophysics are being called upon to help move fighting men and cargo rapidly across great distances. From a single Telecurve map, anyone can give quickly and accurately the correct answers to many global geography questions involving areas, great circle routes, airline distances, true directions, and comparative standard time around the world. This may seem like a paradox, because many people believed it was impossible, from a single, uniform world projection, to answer world-wide geography questions involving all of the basic elements of travel, transportation, and communication.

It was believed that the study of each of these basic elements required a separate type of map projection, all of which only added new confusion to the already complicated problem of reconciling the language of the spherical surface of a globe with the distorted language of a flat world map. Locher, unaware of the tremendous obstacles he would have to overcome, solved the problem by super-imposing symmetrical, sweeping curves on the most widely used world map—the Mercator world projection, which for nearly 400 years has been, and still is, the favourite projection with navigators the world over.

Educators, natural scientists, and military authorities give Locher credit for introducing and using for the first time his "shiftable" polar concept, although the map-maker repeatedly states that he has not invented anything new, since the great circle concept is as old as the earth itself. But, with the advent of the air age, it became necessary to understand the full meaning and important functions of that concept, and that is exactly what he has accomplished through his Telecurves.

Circle Around The Globe

Among the many things "new" to students of strategy and tactics is the basic fact that it takes two full opposite and joined meridians to make a complete great circle around the globe and passing through the two poles. That when two or more complete great circles are drawn around the globe, starting from any given common focal point, these great circles must later intersect at a point which is exactly halfway around the world from the starting point. Also that the entire great circle route and distance pattern between the North Pole and the South Pole furnish an ideal "shiftable pattern," making it possible to read directly from a globe the shortest routes and airline distances from a given focal point to all places on that globe. That neither the North Pole nor the South Pole can be "moved" or shifted, since these two points are fixed locations which identify the rotational axis of the earth and that it was necessary to coin two new words, "route-pole" and "anti-pole," which would identify the "shiftable poles" without interfering in any way with the fixed North and South Poles.

Shifting a spherical "pattern" over the curved surface of the globe is a very simple matter, but when the pattern is transposed to a flat world map, all the usual complications of distortion and stretching have to be taken into account. That is where Locher really comes to the rescue of the student of world geography. By very accurate calculations, which were compiled at the Griffith Park Observatory and Planetarium of Los Angeles, California, sweeping symmetrical curves shown on all Telecurve maps interpret the unavoidable distortion of the flat map. The curves naturally vary, depending upon the latitude of the focal point. But the geographic map outlines of the world remain unchanged, no matter where on the map the starting point or route-pole may be. Needless to mention that this simplifies world-map reading tremendously.

Special Maps

Special maps are printed for primary population centres in the United States as well as many cities in other countries. Indeed, certain maps reveal in telling detail how less than 75 miles separate Russia from American soil—across the Bering Straits in Alaska. By means of a shiftable time-band, giving both morning and afternoon time and 24-hour time as used by the military, one can tell the comparative time around the world from any place.

With the aid of an ordinary protractor device, such as the Telecurve compass-rose, anyone can ascertain immediately the true compass direction at any point along a great circle route. The total great circle distance from route-pole to antipole is always about 12,430 statute miles, no matter which one of the many routes shown on a Telecurve map is used. These routes, as we have learned, are actually "shifted meridans" and are therefore, all of the same length.

Boy Liked The Cigarettes

A cigarette company sent to each of a group of high school boys a package of cigarettes. With the pack was a note saying, "We hope that you will like these cigarettes and want more."

One boy wrote back, "I used the cigarettes and want more. I soaked them all in one quart of water, which I used to spray the bugs on our rose bushes All the bugs died. I will want more cigarettes next spring if the bugs come back".

Smart boy!

Balkan-ji-Bari

Who have not yet joined the Great Brotherhood of the All-India Children's Association, Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—Gulistan Khar—Bombay 21. He will be very glad to hear from you!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

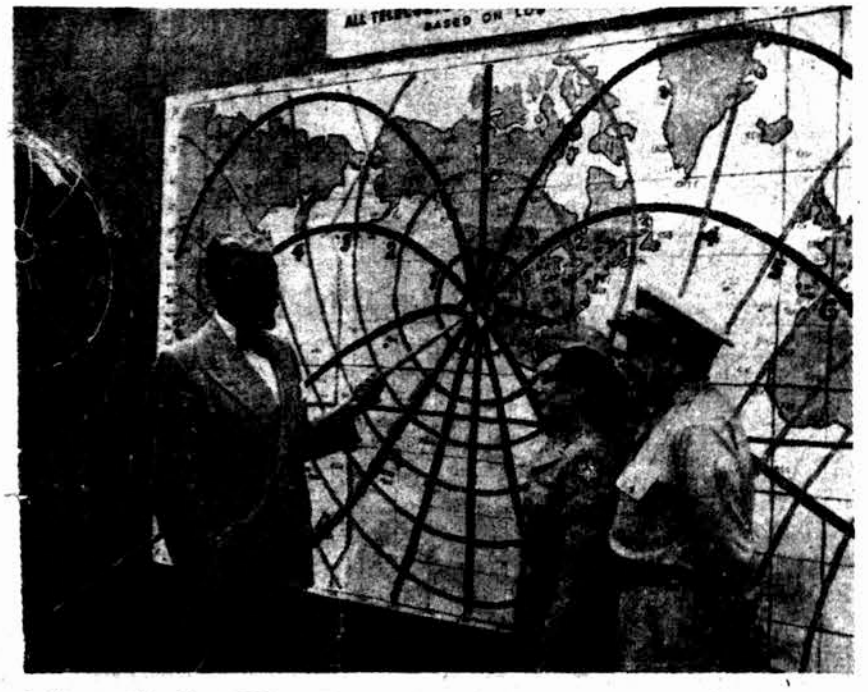
ALL ATTENTION

How boys concentrate on the work in hand

IN JOLLY MOOD

Children have great fun while playing in the surf.

TELECURVE MAP HELPS GREAT DEAL



By the use of the above TELECURVE map milage on various routes can be quickly calculated. This simplified system is a valuable aid to navigators in plotting the shortest distance on global air routes.

ELOCUTION IN LIGHTER VEIN

(Continued from Page 2)

ters—you and I. But what about our brothers and sisters? Oh! they are labouring under the canopy of the sky so majestic and alluring. All these sons of the soil are separated from each other by thousands of miles. Just to disunite these for the time being providence has created oceans. These oceans unite as well as disunite the Universe as a matter of fact. The current of the stream below and the turbulent winds above are all controlled by a superman. In this way there is happy give and take among the people."

What a strange speech indeed! It is just like a rudderless boat rocking violently on the endless sea. Yet people flocked to listen to such a mediocre speech—aye, some even with rapt attention. The reason might be that very few persons could speak well in their village. This, of course, must have served the purpose of a wonderful pastime for the villagers who work hard from morn to eve.

It is entertaining to note that many a speaker is a slave to strange habits. Some orators unnecessarily put their hands into their pant-pockets or adjust their coat buttons though they are all right. The pity of the whole affair is that the habit continues even when they are lecturing effectively and intelligently. Some elocutionists purposely scratch their heads to show that they happen to be great thinkers. Many others are accustomed to adjust the table cloth off and on though it is in perfect working order! I remember many an orator, who in the course of delivery struggled hard to bring about order among the pin cushions, books, paper-weights—lying on the table before him. True that such odd movements of the learned gentlemen amuse and instruct at the same time.

To illustrate the same point let me refer to my college professors. Of course, they themselves are not in the know of their mannerisms. But somehow they cannot shake them off easily. So inextricably interwoven are they with their nature. A certain English Professor is habituated to walking to and fro throughout the period without even the slightest pause. This is more the case when he waxes eloquent on some of his favourite poets. Sometimes the noise of his boots and quaint intonation overshadow his profound scholarship. And many a time an average student mistakes him for a buffoon since his movements are odd and gesticulations numerous.

The case of a Philosophy Professor is altogether different. Very rarely he is inspired. But the redeeming feature about him is that he tries his level best to make his exposition as clear as possible. With all this the majority of students is more interested in his pose—hands on waist—than in his strenuous efforts to explain. But some other professor depends more on his acting and peculiar pronunciation than on lucid explanation.

Unfortunately about 999 speakers out of every thousand are enamoured of words of learned length and thundering sound as Olive Goldsmith would have put it. They are not aware that along with the sound preparation of the subject matter a genial sense of humour is highly essential. If that is lacking, the speech certainly proves to be drab and inglorious.

We are, of course, convinced from the experience of our day-to-day life that humour is quite necessary. There is practically no reason as to why it should be banished altogether from a well-thought out platform lecture. As humour is defined by the English critics 'as a sense of the incongruous', a skilled artist narrates humorous anecdotes once or twice in the course of his talks and thereby captivates the hearts of the masses. If, of course, he is endowed with talent for acting, so much the better. Again an eminent elocutionist shall have to descend from the giddy pedestal of a learned speaker and try to become familiar with the listeners, firstly by cadence in voice and secondly with a pleasing smile. A speaker of such a type can stir the masses to action.

It is all easy to enumerate the characteristics of an ideal speech, so hard to practise what one preaches and thus be known as an orator worth the name. But it must be admitted by way of conclusion that a conscientious artist cannot afford to ignore the salient features that constitute an excellent public speech.

LLOYD'S OF LONDON

(Continued from Page 2)

building, it has carried over another part of its marine tradition—the captain's room. In the old days, this room was the scene of "sales by candle." When ships were auctioned, a pin was stuck into a candle, below the flame which slowly burned down. The last bid before the pin fell out of the molten wax gained the lot.

Now the captain's room is used as a dining room for Lloyd's under-writers and their guests.

The history of Lloyd's goes like this: At first it was a loosely organized society of Marine Insurance underwriters meeting in a coffee house.

The name comes from Edward Lloyd, described as a "jovial, keen-thinking young man" who opened the coffee house on Tower Street in 1680. They say he soon instilled the kind of atmosphere which attracted traders, shipmasters and merchants. In 1691 he moved to Lombard Street and the name of Lloyd's began to have new meaning. Sales of ships and prize goods became a regular feature. Edward Lloyd died in 1713, a rich man. His son-in-law carried on and in 1770 the visitors who dealt in marine insurance formed themselves into the corporation of Lloyd's.

The phenomenal growth of the organization from coffee house days, when underwriters sat around an open fire drinking coffee for a penny a dish, is illustrated by the fact that the modern building put up only 25 years ago is already too small. There are 16,000 square feet of floor space in the room where the business is transacted. But this is not enough. Lloyd's are reportedly negotiating for a new building.

Wars and dictators are nothing new at Lloyd's. Some of the present members who participated in such undertakings as offering 50 to one that there would be no war before September 1951, are descended from men who were covering risks at a time, a century and half ago, when the British lived under the threat of an invasion by Napoleon.

That 50 to one against war before September, incidentally, came about this way. The authorities of the Canadian international stamp show due to be held in Toronto this year asked Lloyd's to include war risk when they took out a policy covering loss of attendance. The underwriters wrote a policy, quoting a premium of 2 per cent—or 50 to one.

His Own Handiwork!

When Arturo Toscanini was a student at the Parma Conservatory his cello teacher, Carini, discovered that he had a phenomenal memory. To test it, Carini gave him a difficult piece of music which he himself had composed, then removed the score after Toscanini had played it once. Toscanini proceeded to play the piece perfectly a second time from memory.

Several years after Toscanini's graduation he and Carini were visiting together. Toscanini went to the piano and played a composition. "Do you like it?" he asked.

"No," Carini answered. "To put it bluntly; it's terrible."

Toscanini's eyes flashed mischievously. "To put it even more bluntly," he said, "you wrote it."

It was the work Carini had given him as a memory test at the conservatory.

(Copy right)—B.N.P.

Peep Into Red China

(Continued from Page 4)

anology is faulty. We must deal with the cause. If the murderer is attracted to do his deed by something on the child—a piece of jewellery—then if we prevent one murderer still others may be attracted. So the problem is not solved that way. Wars are like floods. Floods are the accumulation of little drops of rain waer. We may build dams at great cost to control floods. Even then if the dams burst there will be great destruction. The proper way to control floods is at the stage of the rain drops. If we plough the land the rain drops are retained and fertilize the land. If we plant forests then also the rain water is not allowed to run away, but goes into the soil to be used as spring water later on. The land acts as a reservoir to restrain the water from forming destructive floods. Small erosion bunds also do the same. These items are not spectacular but they are nonetheless effective for all that."

Gandhiji's Method

"Gandhiji's method," I, continued, "is that of conserving the rain drops and utilizing them to good purpose rather than allowing them to accumulate into floods causing widespread distress. The constructive programme he has left behind is an enormous force for world peace, far more formidable then any appeals Peace Conferences can make.

"THE ONLY DIFFICULTY IS WE ARE NOT WILLING TO PAY THE PRICE OF LEADING A SIMPLE LIFE. We live in such a way as will cause wars and then lift our holy hands in prayer to ask God to save us from war and destruction. Is this not a mockery? We may have the short cut too, but it must be backed by the long-term plan of changing of our lives to breed Peace." There ended my clarificatory answer to the novelist.

The Chinese appear to have made a very realistic approach to the issue of the agrarian reforms. They have not blindly followed Soviet Russia, but have learnt valuable lessons from the Russian experiment.

THERE IS NO COMMUNAL OWNERSHIP. Private property is the rule of the day but the use is strictly controlled by the state. Private profit, though strictly limited is still the motive force and incentive.

The landlordism which was parasitic has been abolished but rich peasants who cultivate are left untouched. Till now tenants paid anything from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the produce as the landlord's share.

There is no terrorism excepting drastic handling of landlords who attempted a violent revolt. Their lands have been confiscated, but to those who wished to till the soil the same rehabilitation measures given to other farmers were extended.

The Russian revolution was pivoted on the proletariat, while China is rebuilding on agrarian reform. THE DIFFERENCE IS NOT ONE OF DEGREE BUT IN KIND. The result being there is no Communism in China of the type we associate with the Soviet, and Russia is not as influential in moulding Chinese policies as we imagined. In many ways the Chinese revolution is a lesson to us. Even in the industrial sector the parasitic capitalist is liquidated but the industrialists are encouraged to carry on.

Their way of solving their problems is very rational. In all their reforms, they try to carry the common people with them. And these people are marvellously practical.

In Canton they banished prostitution in a few months by putting all such women to productive occupation. These people took popular feeling at flood tide which carried them over many difficulties. In our land the high tides created by Gandhiji were allowed to ebb away, and it has left us in the mire high and dry.

(Copy right)—B.N.P.

Cost Of Living

IT IS SOMETHING MORE THAN PRICE INDEX

WE are finding that wars and social experiments are very expensive and have to be paid for in hard cash, honest endeavour or inspired effort. And so the "cost of living" becomes the topic on every tongue. The most optimistic and the least realistic alike are now aware of the truism that has been repeated time and time again in Psychology—you cannot get something for nothing, writes Robert Heap in "Phychology."

There are a great number of men and women who are failures because they will not meet the cost of successful living: their efforts are frustrated by such negative attitudes.

In order to make the matter quite clear, let us think of the Subconscious Mind as a tireless, never-sleeping permanent recording machine, that makes a note of all our thoughts, registers with extra care our most intense desires, takes down even the thought and desire which is merely on the fringe of consciousness.

Or we may think, if we like, of the Subconscious Mind as being something akin to the Dictaphone; it is a recording instrument which makes a note of every thought, desire and wish to which we give birth. If that were the end of the matter, the pattern of our thoughts and desires would not affect our lives to any extent.

But thoughts, mixed with intense desire, possess a dynamic quality; they are alive; they seek to find a concrete realisation of themselves. Whenever a thought is born and nourished by desire, that thought has a potentiality of being realised in actual fact.

For instance, if a person thinks that it is pleasant to read poetry, a recording is made of such a thought, but for the practical purpose of this article, that is the end of the matter.

But if the reading of poetry fires something within that person, so that he begins to wish, to be dominated by an intense desire to write poetry, then the recording in the Subconscious Mind is transmitted to the 'action' department. He feels that he must now do something about it. The Subconscious Mind begins to make it possible for him to become a poet. And granted the courage, perseverance and "guts" necessary to carry through the programme, he will have the sensitivity, the insight and the technique and command of language necessary to be a poet.

What is the lesson here? In brief it can be stated thus: A thought, a wish, a desire is possessed of vital force. If we are prepared to pay the cost, that desire can become a reality.

Our mind is ready to do our bidding; it is our faithful slave, ready to obey our commands; it is a genius with magical powers that can create out of the unsubstantial fabric of dreams the bricks and mortar of reality. But, as in all departments of life, we must be prepared to pay the price.

SPIRITUAL EXPANSION

What is the cost of living? Not in the economic or material sense, although this is inextricably bound up with what we have in mind. But for simplicity in exposition, let us ignore the normal sense of the words for the moment.

The question, in brief, asks us to consider what is the "cost" of living fully, effectively and abundantly; what, in other words, is the price we have to pay for success, happiness and fulfilment?

If we were content with brute existence, the cost of living (or more accurately, perhaps, the price of mere existence) would resolve itself into the effort necessary to secure adequate food, reasonable shelter, protection against our enemies and continuance of the species through reproduction.

But as men and women we are not content with such a low level of existence; we ask more of life than mere survival. And even if we follow the false philosophies, that life is merely these fundamentals, there is a commotion, an unrest, a dissatisfaction within us. For note this well. There is a grave tendency in modern life to regard these fundamentals as the be-all and end-all of existence. Of course, we moderns ask for more variety and luxury in food, more luxury in shelter and an assortment of "gadgets" to make mere existence more bearable. But on that view of life—on the materialist plane—we are still satisfied with the fundamentals of existence, plus a few frills. Whatever the trimmings, in the last resort, according to this view all we need is food, shelter and survival. But surely that is not our conception of a full and satisfying life?

What then should we insist upon as additional to these necessities in order to define the full life? In the main, three things—happiness, individual fulfilment and spiritual enrichment.

Suppose we deal briefly with these three factors. Food, shelter, clothing and security do not necessarily add up to happiness. There is something else necessary which we can best define as having a purpose, that is, striving towards some goal that is higher than and additional to the mere quest for survival.

Individual fulfilment can be defined in terms of the individual personality. Each one of us has something unique within us, a gift which is purely individual. None of us can live the full and satisfying life without the opportunity to develop the gift, to contribute our own particular talent to the enrichment of our fellow-man.

Spiritual expansion can be described in a few words, as the peak of experience we achieve through music, poetry or noble deed.

We feel something of it when we watch a beautiful sunset, there is a trace of it stirring within us when we feel lifted above the materialistic world and its turmoil. There is no need to define it further than this at the moment; it is really something that everyone must define for himself.

THE FULL LIFE

Now let us return to that often repeated phrase—"the cost of living." What is the payment demanded for a life in the terms we have described, involving not only the fundamentals of material existence, that is, food, shelter, protection and so on, but also happiness (mainly through having a well-defined objective and utilising our resources to pursue it), individual fulfilment (which includes the development of our own unique gifts for the enrichment of humanity), and spiritual awareness (which embodies experiences partly of the mind and partly of the spirit lifting us above the plane of everyday affairs).

In short, the definition of a full life would include food, shelter and material necessities, plus happiness, success and personal fulfilment. None but a fool would deny that the definition of a full life is a state that everyone desires. What is the price we have to pay? Is it worth the cost? The price is not as much as we may have thought. For the cost of all this, in a word is, self-realisation!

LIVING SUCCESSFULLY

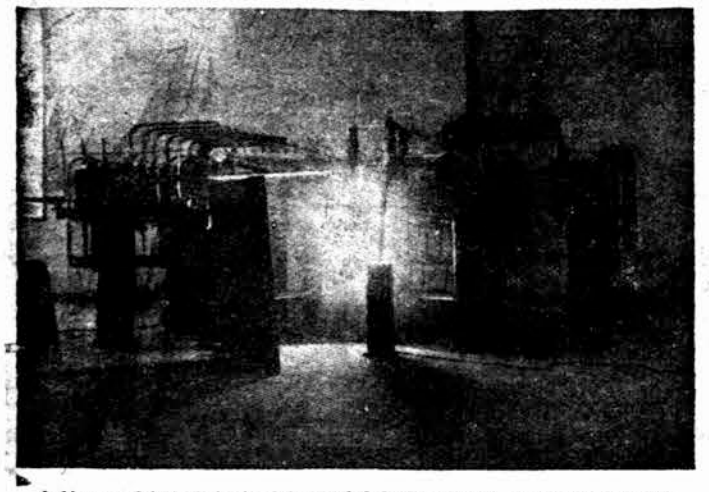
Self-realisation is, in a sense, a term that explains itself, even though it may mean different things to different personalities. In simple terms, it is a question of bringing out the best in our personalities and developing our capacities to the utmost.

The first step, then, in self-realisation, is the control of thought and desire, to ensure that the Subconscious reacts to only those positive, vigorous and constructive desires that will help us to our objective.

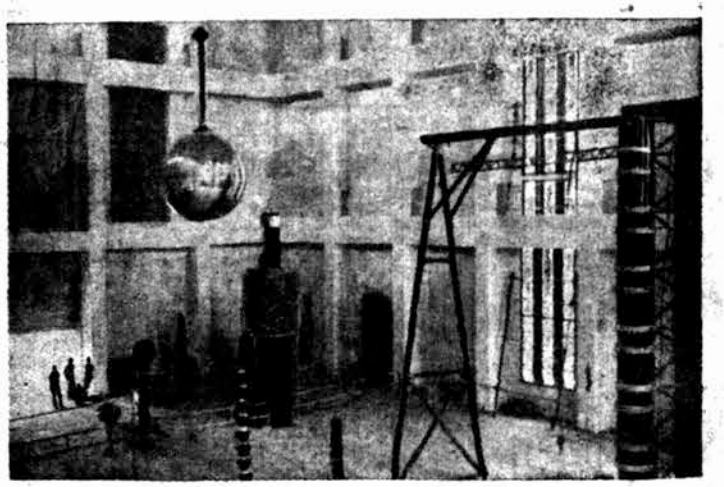
The word "objective" has been emphasised because that is the next factor we must consider. In other words, unless we know what we want, what we truly desire as a goal, then we are in no position to control our thoughts and desires to sustain that end.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Science Marches Ahead In India



A 14-gauge 3-feet steel wire being exploded when 200,000 ampere current was passed along the wire.



One million volt transformer with 2m. diameter sphere gap. The three-million volt surge generator is on the right.

HIGH VOLTAGE LABORATORY IN BANGALORE

BY C. N. SETHURAMAN

THE establishment of the well-equipped High Voltage Laboratory at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, claimed to be the biggest in India, can now assist the Electrical Industries and also solve the long-felt High Voltage Transmission problems.

The High Voltage Laboratory serves a three-fold purpose; training students in High Voltage technique, testing high voltage equipment and materials, and providing facilities for research work in high voltage field.

During the next few years there will be tremendous development both in the electrical industry and electric power transmission. The high voltage of transmission and insulation will present problems to a research worker in the high voltage laboratory.

Apart from large machines and transformers, the manufacture of porcelain insulators, hundreds of thousands of which will be required for transmission pylons in the country, cannot proceed without the help of a high voltage research laboratory for various tests which are the 'prima facie' requirements of this particular manufacture.

There will be various problems in transmission line erection such as corona losses, surges and lightning troubles on which the High Voltage Laboratory will be able to carry out investigations and produce valuable data to be incorporated in the design and the construction of the lines.

Equipment at the High Voltage Laboratory consists of three testing transformers each of 1,000 kva. 2,300 volts to 350,000 volts; when connected in cascade these three transformers deliver 1,050,000 volts. Motor generator set consisting of 300 h.p. synchronous motor, driving a 1,000 kva. 50 cycle alternator. 3,000,000 volts, 50 kvs, lightning voltage generator. 200,000 amperes, 29 kvs lightning current generator. 250,000 volts 25 direct current generator. 300,000 volts Schering bridge equipment for measuring losses at high voltages. 210,000 volt repeating surge generator. Dielectric measuring equipment for power loss and dielectric constants up to frequencies of 50,000,000 cycles per second. High speed cathoderay oscillograph for recording and photographing impulse transients. 2,000 mm. sphere gap for measuring 3,000,000 volts. 10,000 watts, 100,000 Cycles undamped frequency generator, and electrostatic voltmeter for measuring 500,000 volts.

With the surge generator, a three million volt artificial lightning stroke can be produced across a rod gap accompanied by a loud report similar to that of a gun.

With the equipment now available in the Indian Institute of Science, every type of high voltage test can be conducted and India-made or imported high voltage gear can be checked against any prescribed specification before it is put into operation

Prof. G. K. M. Pfestorf, head of the High Voltage Laboratory comes with extensive experience as head of the high voltage laboratory for twenty-five years in the National Physical Laboratory in Berlin. Prof. Pfestorf has recently joined the Indian Institute of Science after three years of service with the Defence Research Laboratories in Melbourne, Australia.

With U. S. Military Mission training the Nationalist army in amphibious operations and landing tactics in Formosa with Mao's men locked up in battlefields of Korea and the offchance of the Chinese Communists overreaching themselves in their support to the Vietminh against Franco-American forces,

Chiang Builds Castles In Air From Formosa

WITH the signing of the Japanese peace treaty and the formal termination of Japanese sovereignty in Formosa, there can no longer be any juridical uncertainty about the status of Formosa; for although it has not been formally transferred to China—there being as yet no Japanese-Chinese peace treaty—there is no other nation but China to which its ownership can revert. The Nationalists have always agreed with the Communists that Formosa has been Chinese territory ever since 1945, as against the view that it was only Chinese-occupied territory before the San Francisco treaty; this was indeed the only subject on which Peking and Taipeh took a common stand.

The preservation of Formosa as a Nationalist stronghold since the Communist victory on the mainland of China now means that international law, as well as Chinese opinion, a portion of Chinese territory rather larger than Holland remains under the rule of the Nationalist Government, says a writer in the "Economist". And as long as this is so, it is not a government-in-exile, even though the area of its control is very small in comparison with the vast size of the domain of Chinese Communism.

In the early months of 1950 Nationalist morale in Formosa was very low, not only because of the long run of previous defeats, but also because of the withdrawal of American support and the obvious trend of Washington's policy towards disentanglement from Chinese affairs, if not immediate recognition of the Communist regime.

Korea, A Godsend

Chiang Kai-shek might well have felt as down and out as the whole world considered him to be. But just as in 1940 and 1941, in spite of an apparently hopeless military situation, he rejected all Japanese peace feelers because he believed that the Japanese were bound to overreach themselves and get involved in a war with the United States, so in 1950 he was sure that the Chinese Communists would overreach themselves and help him to survive by doing something that the Americans could not tolerate.

His expectation was correct, for the aggression in Korea, first politically and then militarily supported by Peking, has brought him not only the naval protection which may or may not have been indispensable to his tenure of Formosa in the summer of 1950, but also the material and moral support which has enabled him to reorganise and re-equip his forces in the island as a serious military factor. ... ...

In recent months American aid to the Nationalists in Formosa, both military and civil, has been more prompt, more suitably directed and, being in such a confined area, far better concentrated than American aid used to be when the Kuomintang held most of China.

A strong American military mission, led by a general who formerly served in the Marine Corps, has been intensively training the Nationalist army, giving special attention to amphibious operations and landing tactics. An observer who recently travelled extensively in the island has reported that the morale of the troops appears to be high.

It is believed that the Nationalists could now put up a very good fight against a Communist invasion from the mainland, even if American naval protection were to be removed. The whole of the coast facing the mainland has been covered with a system of beach defences planned with American technical advice and invasion today would be a far more difficult problem for the Communists than it would have been two years ago.

Plans For Offensive

The defence of Formosa, however, is no longer the foremost issue in the minds of the Nationalist leaders; more and more they talk in terms of returning to the mainland and being themselves the attackers in the near future. The training of the troops in landing operations appears to indicate that the American military advisers sympathise with these intentions; it has indeed been stated by the American mission, in response to the curiosity of journalists, that the object of the training is merely to enable the defenders of Formosa to counter-attack an invading army from the sea if it should succeed in landing, but this explanation is not taken very seriously by people on the spot. The current mood of the Nationalists is one of hope for an early opportunity to take the offensive. Their morale, indeed, ultimately depends on this idea, for they have never regarded Formosa as anything but a temporary refuge, nor have they ever had the aim of making it a separate state.

They claim without any abatement to be the legal government of all China, and as long as the United States and a number of other nations continue to recognise this claim, they feel that they have strong moral support for their position.

There are three hypothetical situations which might give the Nationalists in Formosa a chance to re-emerge from their insular fortress. The first is a revolt within Communist China, which would open the way to new combinations in Chinese politics. There has so far been no sign of such an outbreak since the inauguration of the Peoples' Republic; indeed, the Communists have been more successful in coping with "war-lordism" than any Chinese government since the fall of the old monarchy, and the key positions in the army are held by party members of long standing. It still remains possible, however, that if the regime gets into difficulties, rebellion may flare up in some part of China with assistance by air from Formosa. Perhaps the most that can be said of this prospect is that it is somewhat less improbable than the Titoist evolution of Mao Tse-tung, which is the favourite speculation of British diplomats.

Nationalist Hope

The second possible opportunity for the Nationalists would be provided by an unrestricted Sino-American war, whether arising from a local conflict in the Far East or by the extension of a war starting elsewhere; in such an event the Americans would certainly make every effort to overturn the Chinese Communist regime and restore the Nationalists, at any rate as part of a coalition of anti-Communist elements in China. The third possibility — and the one which the Nationalists themselves apparently regard as the most likely to be realised in the near future—is an intensification of Chinese Communist support for the Vietminh, with consequent French and American support for Nationalist operations against the Kwangtung coast and Hainan. Taipeh is at any rate confident that, while Mao and Liu hold power in Peking, there cannot be any real restoration of peace in the Far East, and that as long as a near-war situation continues, Nationalist Formosa will remain indispensable to the United States

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